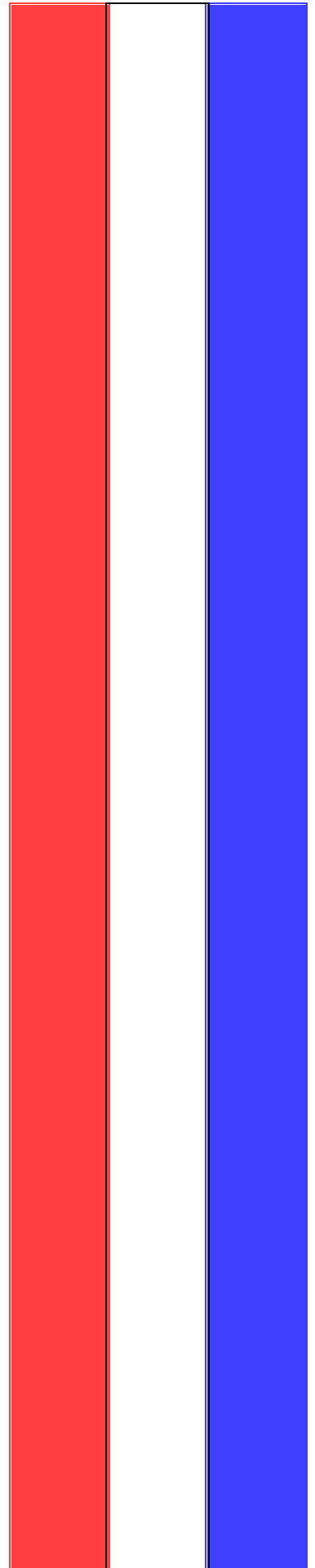


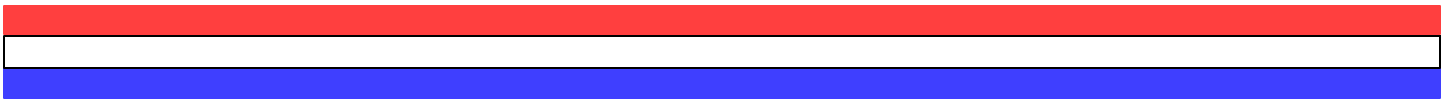
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT 2001 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY

**GRAY DAVIS, GOVERNOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**ROBERT PRESLEY, SECRETARY
YOUTH AND ADULT CORRECTIONAL AGENCY**





Foreword

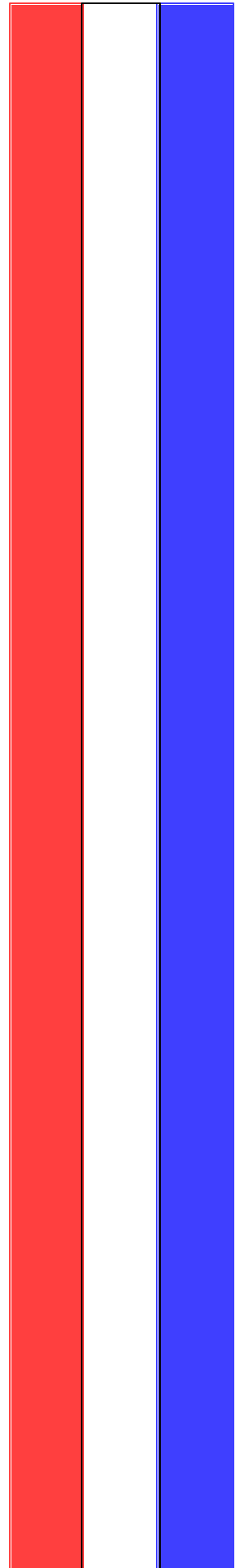
The re-inauguration of the California Youth Authority's annual report is particularly appropriate for the year 2001 because it represents a significant milestone for the Department. That year marked the 60th anniversary of the passage of the Youth Correction Authority Act of 1941. This measure, based on a prototype drafted by the American Law Institute, led to the formation and growth of a youth correctional agency that has long been recognized as a world leader in the development of programs and policies for the training and treatment of youthful offenders.

Sixty years may not be a long time by historical standards, but the years since Governor Culbert Olson signed the Youth Correction Authority Act in July 1941 have been significant ones for youth corrections in California. It represents a period during which the State's methods of responding to juvenile offenders moved from disorganized and sometimes retributive methods to the Youth Authority's cohesive and responsive administration of rehabilitation-oriented training and treatment programs.

For 60 years, the Department has pioneered innovative programs that have attracted worldwide attention, including reception center/clinic processes, community treatment, subventions for local justice system programs, formalized grievance procedures for wards and impact on victims classes. Institutional and parole programs have continually been evaluated, revised and updated to develop programs that will best assist wards in returning to his or her communities as productive, law-abiding citizens.

To commemorate these 60 years, this re-inauguration of the Youth Authority's Annual Report tells the story of the Youth Authority past and present. It begins with a summary of the Department's history and the major legislative and policy changes that have made it what it is today. This is followed by a description of the Department as it currently operates: its mission statement, a departmental overview, a description of the programs and services provided by its five Branches and a description of the programs provided to youthful offenders in both the institution and the parole setting. A third section reviews major accomplishments for 2001. The final section of the report presents descriptive statistical information on youthful offenders currently committed to the Youth Authority as well as multi-year comparisons.

Jerry L. Harper
Director
California Youth Authority



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Section 1 Youth Authority Past

Summary of Youth Authority History

We have just passed the sixty-year mark from the date Governor Culbert Olson signed the California Youth Correction Authority Act and thereby established what we have come to know as the California Youth Authority.

Governor Olson's signature on Assembly Bill 777 on July 9, 1941, however, marks not only a milestone in California's juvenile justice history but also the beginning of a new era in American juvenile justice history.

Its authorizing legislation radically broke with traditional thinking and practice in mandating a juvenile justice system based on rehabilitation rather than retributive punishment and one that coordinated services at the state level. It also was the first time an elected legislative body officially declared that the purpose of juvenile corrections was rehabilitation rather than punishment.

When Governor Earl Warren assumed office in 1943, he called the emerging Youth Corrections Authority "one of the greatest social experiments ever undertaken in this state."

Indeed, the California Youth Authority was soon attracting widespread attention. The department's cutting-edge programs of analysis, diagnosis, treatment, training, and delinquency prevention that emerged out of this social experiment were examined and copied by correctional agencies from throughout the United States and, in fact, from throughout the world.

During the period leading up to the passage of the Youth Correction Authority Act in 1941,

California's juvenile justice system could be described as disjointed, under-funded, and prone to brutality. The system's most serious problems appear to have been the result of no overall standards. There were no guidelines for length of stay, for educational services, nor for the quality of correctional treatment and training. Three crowded, aging institutions and a total of nine parole agents (with caseloads sometimes as high as 200) served the entire state. They operated under the direction of the Department of Institutions, an agency that was almost totally oriented to running mental hospitals and homes for the disabled.

Prior to 1941 young offenders were committed directly by the courts to one of the three schools. If



Preston Castle, overseeing the former Preston School of Industry, now serves as a geographic and historical landmark within the Preston Youth Correctional Facility near Ione, Amador County.

space was not available they were placed in overcrowded jail facilities along with adults. Even pre-adolescent children were sometimes placed in jails where they mingled with adult criminals of all types. In such

settings children were exposed to continual criminal influences as well as to physical and sexual abuse. Publicized reports of children being abused in jails and in the three juvenile institutions were common. Over time this grew into a highly emotional public



The building housing the original Ventura School for Girls, early 1900s.

issue. In 1939 public attention became riveted on the Whittier State School when the *Los Angeles Times* featured stories concerning a 13-year-old boy who died under questionable circumstances after being placed in solitary confinement. When a second boy at the Whittier State School died under almost identical circumstances, the resultant public demand for change became incessant.

California, of course, was not the only state with such problems. Public commissions and other influential groups in state after state found that many juveniles coming into contact with the justice system encountered injustice and brutality. Juvenile justice committee members in New York City charged with assessing its system of juvenile justice were shocked at their findings.

They became convinced, however, that the only reason brutal conditions were tolerated was that the public was generally unaware of them. To address this

lack of knowledge, the committee sponsored a report that detailed the sorry state of juvenile justice in New York.

This report, *Youth in the Toils*, eventually drew the attention of the American Law Institute. In 1938 the

Institute decided to address the problem and began looking for ways to make the administration of juvenile justice more effective and humane. The solution they hit upon was a model system that individual states could adopt. This task of developing a model system was given to a select committee of judges and attorneys along with specialists in the fields of criminology, psychology, sociology, and social casework.

In June 1940 the American Law Institute released the final version of a model system called the Youth Correction Authority Act. Almost immediately the Institute began a campaign to see the Act adopted in what was considered several key states. California was among

those states and, as noted above, its citizens were demanding reforms.

John Ellingston, representing the American Law Institute, presented copies of the Act to leading California judges, probation officers, social workers, educators, and legislators, including Assemblyman James



Karl Holton (l), oversees a meeting of the precursor of the Youthful Offender Parole Board.

Phillips of Alameda County. Public meetings were held beginning in November 1940, drawing considerable interest. Assemblyman Phillips introduced the Youth Correction Authority Act as Assembly Bill 777 on January 22, 1941. The bill passed both the Senate and Assembly in June 1941 with minimal opposition and was signed into law by Governor Olson on July 9.

The Youth Correction Authority Act of 1941 declared that the purpose of this new agency was “to protect society by substituting training and treatment for retributive punishment of young persons found guilty of public offenses.” The Act specified that a three-member board would govern the Authority and direct the placement and treatment of juvenile offenders committed to its custody by the courts.

The Board was authorized to employ educators, physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists and social workers to provide individualized assessments and develop appropriate treatment plans. As originally designed, the Youth Authority Board was authorized to utilize any public institution or agency that would accept the ward. The 1941 Act did not give the Youth Correction Authority administrative control over any of the institutions, although it was empowered to inspect them periodically.

Although the California Act remained fairly close to the model act, the California Legislature added a couple of amendments that have had a strong imprint on the mission of the California Youth Authority: probation powers were left with the courts (thereby creating a two-tiered system) and the Youth Authority was given responsibility for developing and coordinating delinquency prevention programs and for providing consultative services to other agencies charged with delinquency prevention and treatment.

The Youth Corrections Authority was initially conceived as a diagnostic and paroling agency authorized to commit wards to state institutions and to assume a state leadership role in developing both treatment and prevention programs.

As originally designed, the Authority was not intended to operate correctional institutions. In fact, the Youth Authority as we know it did not emerge until 1943, when Governor Earl Warren signed an amendment to the Youth Corrections Authority Act. That amendment, which Governor Warren requested, deleted the word “corrections” from its title and authorized the Youth Authority to assume management of the three existing state juvenile institutions in Ione, Whittier, and Ventura.

Within 20 years, the California Youth Authority had built an impressive array of state-of-the-art facilities and developed a national and international reputation for innovative juvenile correctional treatment and training.

In addition to being the first to establish reception centers and clinics to diagnose and develop individual treatment programs, it pioneered juvenile forestry camps, community treatment, and an inmate grievance program involving independent arbitration.



Reception Centers serve as the first stop for youthful offenders referred by the juvenile and adult courts of California.

These programs came to be examined and copied by correctional agencies from throughout the United States and, in fact, from throughout the world.

Although some of these innovations preceded the actual establishment of the California Youth Authority, they can nevertheless be considered part of the Youth Authority's lineage. For example, the Youth Authority's clinical approach to juvenile correctional treatment was based on the individual classification and treatment model begun at the Whittier State School by Fred C. Nelles in 1918 and further developed by O.H. Close at the Preston School of Indus-

try in the 1920s and 30s.

The Youth Authority's focus on camps in its early years and the establishment of its forestry camp programs had a lot to do with the man who was appointed the first Director of the California Youth Authority, Mr. Karl Holton. Mr. Holton was a strong camp proponent and had been a pioneer in developing the first forestry camps for boys in the 1920s and 1930s.

Beginning in the 1950s and continuing until the mid-1970s the Youth Authority was considered a model for the nation as it introduced and evaluated many new diagnostic and treatment approaches. This was done with considerable hope that highly effective rehabilitation programs would be developed. Among the various programs piloted by the Youth Authority during these years were guided-group interaction, therapeutic communities, group therapy, be-

psychological treatment in the community compared to institutional treatment. Although the results of this research project are controversial at best, it did appear to indicate that serious juvenile delinquents could be treated in the community with less expense than institutional programs and with no increase in subsequent criminal activity.

In the late 1970s the national disillusionment that a panacea was not to be found put a pall over the earlier excitement about experimental programs.

Nevertheless, Youth Authority research staff such as Carl Jesness and Ted Palmer continued to be involved in research activity and published their findings widely. Palmer, in fact, was practically the only criminologist to publicly reject Martinson's well-known statement that *nothing works* in juvenile corrections.

The California Youth Authority continues to op-



While uniforms have changed over the decades, the Youth Authority's commitment toward offering cadet programs continues to the present day. The Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility has an active, and award-winning program today.

havior modification, differential treatment and transactional analysis.

The Youth Authority is probably best known among criminologists for pioneering community treatment in the early 1960s. Receiving worldwide attention, the Community Treatment Project tested the effectiveness of providing intensive, individualized

erate under its original mandate to provide a rehabilitative program of training and treatment for juvenile and young adult offenders.

Over the last 20 years the CYA has continued to introduce innovative treatment programs and curriculum. Those programs are detailed in subsequent chapters of this report.

Major Legislative and Policy Changes 1941-2001

1941

- The Youth Corrections Authority Act, whose purpose was “to protect society by substituting training and treatment for retributive punishment of young persons found guilty of public offenses,” is enacted.

- Created a three-person Board appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate to govern the Youth Corrections Authority.

- Mandated that the Authority accept all commitments under 23 years of age, including those from Juvenile Court.

- Mandated that the Authority direct the placement and treatment of juvenile offenders committed to its custody by the courts.

- Authorized the Authority to employ educators, physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists and social workers to provide individualized assessments and develop appropriate treatment plans.

- Authorized the Authority to provide consultative services to other agencies

charged with delinquency prevention and treatment.

- Authorized the Authority to inspect juvenile correctional institutions, but did not authorize any control over them.

1943

- Amendments to the Youth Corrections Authority Act:

- Authorized the Authority to assume management of the three existing state juvenile institutions in Ione, Whittier, and Ventura.



The circa 1930s architecture of the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility remains, with this building serving as the Administration building.

- Deleted the word “corrections” from the title of the act, thus creating the California Youth Authority.
- Authorized the Authority to suspend, cancel, or revoke parole and order parolees returned to custody.
- Authorized the Youth Authority to “return to court for recommitment to the Department of Institutions the feeble-minded, insane, mentally ill, sexually psychopathic, and defective or psychopathic delinquent.”
- Transferred responsibility for delinquency prevention from the state Probation Office to the Authority.
- Whittier State School renamed as Fred C. Nelles School for Boys.

1945

- Youth Authority authorized to return “incorrigibles” to court. Court barred from recommitting to the Authority.
- Youth Authority authorized to administer a state subsidy to counties to establish juvenile homes,



The rural locales of facilities in Chino, Whittier and Ventura necessitated that food preparation occur on site.

ranches, and camps for Juvenile Court wards.

1949

- Youth Authority authorized to transfer male wards over 18 years to California Department of Cor-



Entrance to the Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility (Chino) early 1950s.

rections institutions for “general study, diagnosis, and treatment.”

1953

- Youth Authority given departmental status, becoming the California Department of the Youth Authority. Director is designated as “administrative head” of the Youth Authority and is authorized to transfer cases between Youth Authority institutions.

1961

- Youth Authority is placed under the new Youth and Adult Corrections Agency as part of a reorganization of state government.
- Juvenile Courts directed to send to the Youth Authority, together

with commitment documents, all facts regarding the ward that are in the court's possession and a statement of the ward's physical and mental condition.

- Juvenile courts authorized to change, modify or set aside an order of commitment to the Youth Authority. Wards must have hearing prior to transfer to a state hospital.
- Youth Authority authorized to return to committing court any ward that proves to be incorrigible, but order of commitment remains in force until vacated or modified by the court.
- Contact between minors and adults prohibited in Youth Authority institutions.
- Counties are charged \$25 monthly for each offender sent to the Youth Authority.

1963

- Youth Authority authorized to apply to committing court for an order for further detention of wards (beyond normal expiration of jurisdiction) whom the Authority judges physically dangerous to the public.

1965

- Youth Authority authorized to administer subvention funds under "Probation Subsidy" – counties receive funds if they reduce commitments to the Youth Authority.

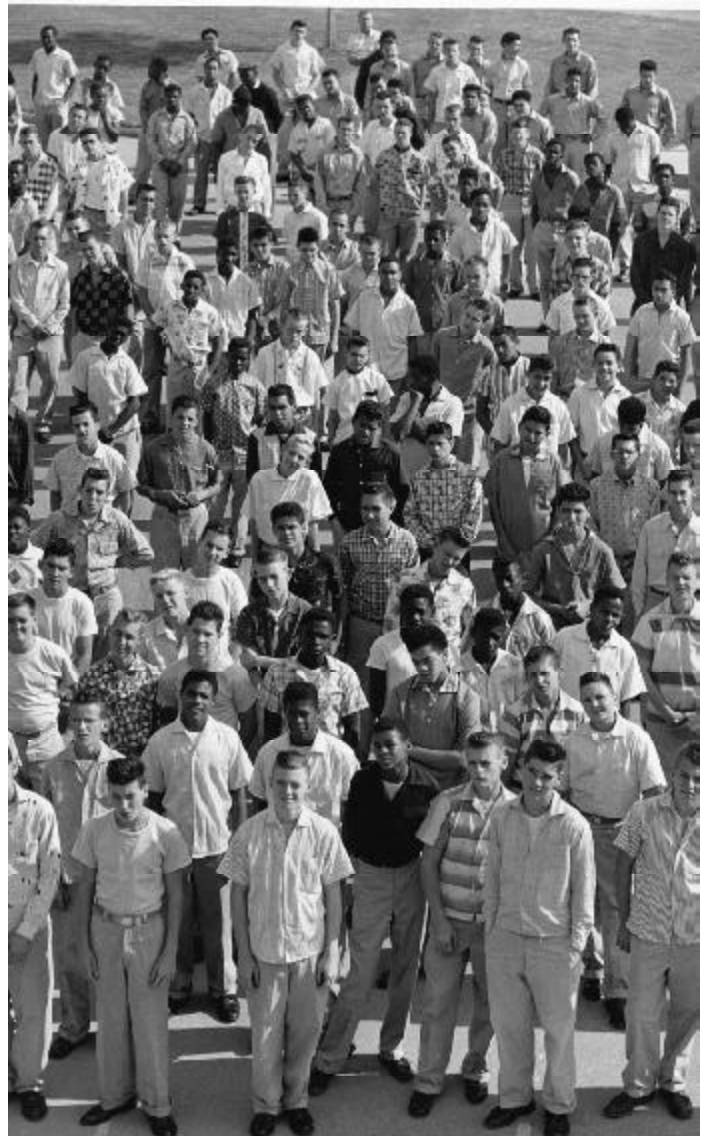
1969

- The Youth Authority, along with the Department of Corrections, was placed with the Human Relations Agency (which later became the Health and Welfare Agency).

- Youth Authority no longer authorized to return mentally ill wards to court for alternate disposition.

1974

- Youth Authority mandated to exercise state leadership in the reduction and prevention of crime and delinquency.



No matter what decade, year or institution, the youthful offender population has always echoed the diversity and demographic uniqueness of California.

1976

- Statutory changes prohibit juveniles from being detained in institutions solely because of status offenses (offenses that are not crimes for adults). The Youth Authority's 1975 policy decision that status offenders could no longer be "materially benefited" by a commitment to the Department, and its policy to no longer accept them, is mandated by law. Juveniles may not be held in Youth Authority facilities longer than an adult who committed the same offense.

1980

- Youth and Adult Correctional Agency (YACA) established. Youth Authority placed under this cabinet-level agency along with the Department of Corrections and other boards and commissions concerned with corrections in California.
- Youthful Offender Parole Board (YOPB) established as a separate administrative unit with its own chairperson, replacing the Youth Authority Board, chaired by the Director of the Youth Authority, as the paroling authority for individuals committed to the Youth Authority.

1982

- Serious felony offenders over 18 can no longer be committed to the Youth Authority.
- The Youth Authority's maximum jurisdiction over juvenile court wards committed for violent felonies increased to age 25.
- Victims or members of a victim's family may appear and make statements at any hearing of the Youthful Offender Parole Board to consider the release on parole of a Youth Authority ward.

1984

- Judges may specify that adult offenders under 21, who are committed to the Department of Corrections, spend the period until they turn 25 in a Youth Authority facility.

1996

- Individuals over the age of 18 at time of commitment to the California Department of Corrections may not be housed in the Youth Authority. Juveniles remanded and convicted in an adult court may be transferred to the Youth Authority until age 18; individuals may continue to be housed in the Youth Authority if their period of incarceration is to be completed prior to their 21st birthday.

1997

- A "sliding scale" fee structure put in place that requires counties to pay a portion of the Youth Authority's per capita monthly cost for the housing, training and treatment of wards. Wards committed to the Youth Authority for the most serious offenses are billed a flat fee of \$150 monthly. The fee increases up to the full cost of commitment for the least serious offenses.

1998

- Individuals over the age of 18 may not be committed to the Youth Authority.

2000

- Juveniles 16 years of age or older convicted in an adult court must now be sentenced to the California Department of Corrections instead of the Youth Authority. Juvenile Courts are mandated to commit juveniles found to have committed more serious offenses to a secure facility.

Section 2 Youth Authority Present

CYA Mission and Values

Mission

The mission of the Youth Authority is to protect the public from criminal activity by providing education, training, and treatment services for youthful offenders committed by the courts; directing these offenders to participate in community and victim restoration, assisting local justice agencies with their efforts to control crime and delinquency; and encouraging the development of state and local programs to prevent crime and delinquency.

In addition to providing education, training, and treatment services for youthful offenders, the Department is broadening its focus to include the needs of victims and communities. It is the Department's intention to address the needs of victims and communities through the provision of direct services as well as programs targeting youthful offenders.

Values

- *The Worth of the Individual*
We treat all people with dignity, respect and consideration.
- *People's Ability to Grow and Change*
We believe people have the ability to grow and change and we provide the opportunity for them to do so.
- *Staff as Our Greatest Resource*
We encourage staff to develop personally and professionally and to participate in decision-making.
- *Ethical and Moral Behavior*
We demonstrate behavior which is fair, honest, and ethical both on and off the job.
- *Citizen Participation*
We invite public involvement, support, and assistance to plan, deliver, and evaluate programs.
- *Excellence*
Our performance demonstrates a commitment to and recognition of quality, dedication, and innovation.
- *A Safe & Healthy Environment*
We believe that physical and mental health are important and our commitment is to provide a safe and secure work and living environment.
- These shared values are reflected in our actions and communicated to offenders and the public.



Department Overview

The California Youth Authority (CYA) is the largest youthful offender agency in the nation, with more than 5,000 young men and women in institutions and camps, and approximately 4,200 more on parole.

As a part of the state's criminal justice system, the CYA works closely with law enforcement, the courts, prosecutors, public defenders, probation, and a broad spectrum of public and private agencies concerned with and involved in the problems of youth.

The Youth Authority's mission, as described in Section 1700 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is to protect the public from criminal activity by providing training and treatment instead of retributive punishment. The law mandates the Department to:

- Provide a range of training and treatment services for youthful offenders committed by the courts;
- Help local justice system agencies with their efforts to combat crime and delinquency; and
- Encourage the development of state and local crime and delinquency prevention programs.

The CYA is a department in the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency, whose Secretary reports directly to the Governor and serves on his Cabinet.

The CYA carries out its other responsibilities through five branches — Institutions and Camps, Parole Services and Community Corrections, Education Services, Administrative Services, and the Office of Prevention and Victims Services.

The CYA receives its youthful offender population — from both the juvenile and criminal courts. About one percent of the incarcerated offenders are young adults sentenced to the California Department of Corrections (CDC) whom the courts have ordered

housed by the Youth Authority. Those who do not complete their sentence by their 21st birthday are then transferred to state prisons.



The reception center process for incoming wards is closely coordinated with the county of commitment.

Unlike the adult prison cases, offenders (wards) committed directly to the CYA do not receive determinate sentences. The Youthful Offender Parole Board (YOPB), a separate administrative body, determines length of stay based on the severity of the commitment offense and the offender's progress toward

parole readiness. The Youth Authority's jurisdiction for most serious felony offenders, both juvenile and young adult, ends on the offender's 25th birthday.

Youth Authority Programs

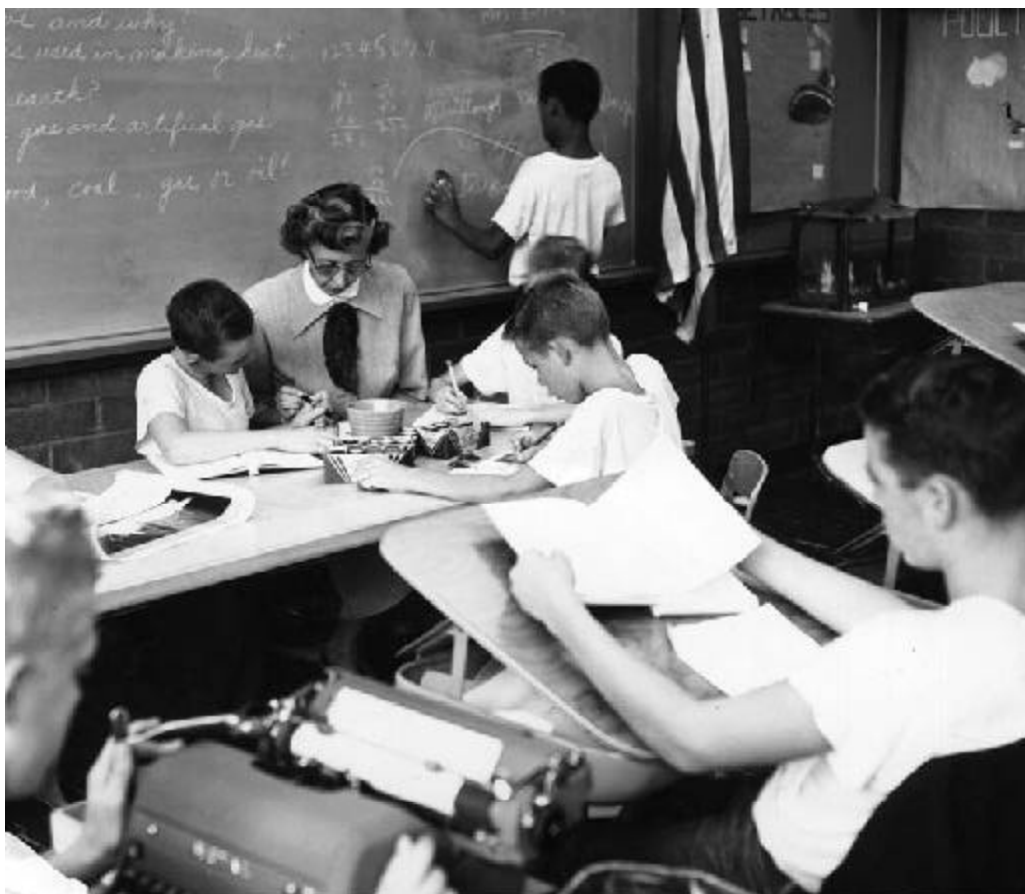
The CYA emphasizes public protection and offender accountability, and believes that the most effective way to protect the public is to provide offenders with a program of training and treatment that holds them accountable for criminal behavior. The Department and its staff are committed to working closely with law enforcement, the courts, the district attorneys and public defenders, probation and a broad spectrum of public and private agencies concerned and involved with problem youth.

Operating eleven institutions and four camps, the Department offers a number of housing options and a wide range of quality programs and services to pro-

vide the training and treatment needs of this varied population. At the core of CYA programs and services is a dedicated and highly trained staff, that provides a safe and healthy environment and the opportunity for youthful offenders to re-integrate into the community and lead law-abiding lives.

In the CYA, "treatment and training" encompasses all activities, programs, and services in which a young person participates. All staff contributes to the treatment and training program of the youthful offenders with whom they have contact.

The CYA utilizes a "treatment team" to deliver training and treatment program services to its population. Program activities are carried out by a core group of staff headed by a unit supervisor, including an institutional parole agent or a social worker, one or more teachers, a supervising youth counselor, and several youth counselors.



A commitment to both high school, and higher education, is an integral part of the treatment and training mission of the California Youth Authority.

California Youth Authority

Branches and Offices

Executive Office (Office of the Director)

The California Youth Authority Executive Office is led by a Director, appointed by the Governor of California. Also appointed is a Chief Deputy Director, charged with assuring that the mandates and policy directives of both the Director and Governor are carried out by the Department's various branches and offices.

The five branches, Administrative Services, Education Services, Institutions and Camps, Parole Services and Community Corrections, as well as the Office of Prevention and Victim Services, are led by deputy directors who report directly to the Director and Chief Deputy Director.

Other offices make up the Executive Office, which are led by assistant directors who also report directly to the Director and Chief Deputy Director. Those offices include:

The Office of Legislation is responsible for the California Youth Authority's legislative activities. It represents the department at meetings with legislators and their staff, testifies before the Legislature on behalf of the department, advises the CYA Director on legislative matters and makes final recommendations to the Director on such matters.

The Communications and Public Affairs Office is responsible for answering and researching media inquiries, approving editorial content for the CYA website, producing internal and external publications including media releases, advisories and fact sheets, as well as providing media training for staff. In addition, the office is responsible for planning, organizing and implementing special events such as the annual Medal of Valor program. Field public information officers at each of the institutions, camps and parole offices report directly to the Communications Office.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Office, in accordance with all state and federal laws, investigates violations of, and enacts, EEO policies. It also provides training to ensure equal employment opportunity in every aspect of personnel policy and practices in employment, development, advancement and treatment of employees, volunteers and members of the public. The EEO policies and training emphasize the important support that EEO policies provide to the safety of staff, and that inappropriate behaviors adversely affect our com-



This picture, taken in the early 1960s, contrasts the Preston School of Industry castle (background) with the new administration building (foreground).

mitment to the education, training, and treatment of youthful offenders.

The Program Compliance Unit (PCU) ensures that departmental procedures and practices are in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws, rules, regulations and policies. As directed, the PCU organizes and conducts compliance reviews of facilities, offices and units in the Department. Regular status reports are provided to the Director and the management team. In its process of reviewing Departmental operations, the PCU employs standardized procedures and utilizes the expertise of local staff personnel as well as outside experts in issue-specific fields.

The Office of the Ombudspersons provides independent reviews of complaints regarding the California Youth Authority. The Ombudspersons serve as impartial fact finders, negotiate resolutions to problems, review policies and procedures for compliance, recommend changes, offer information and referrals, advocate for equity and fairness in the treatment of wards, families, and staff, and mediate disputes. All matters handled by the Ombudspersons are confidential. The Office typically receives complaints from wards, parolees, families, staff, legislators, and concerned citizens.

The Office of Internal Affairs (OIA) investigates serious allegations of staff misconduct. The Office of

Internal Affairs is under the direction of the Assistant Director of Internal Affairs who is appointed by the Governor. There is a northern office of Internal Affairs located in Sacramento, and a southern office located in Rancho Cucamonga.

The Office of Labor Relations/Employee Assistance/Safety is responsible for all labor relations activities on behalf of the department, as well as the management of the Department's health and safety functions. These include workers compensation, reasonable accommodation, workplace violence, substance abuse testing, respirator protection program, fitness for duty, transitional temporary light duty, enhanced industrial disability leave, ergonomics, and other essential programs.

The Information Technology Office develops and maintains the Department's infrastructure for information technology. Information Technology Office staff are responsible for standards, coordination with local sites, policy and procedure development, and planning for telecommunications and automation. They also assist local managers with approval and acquisition of equipment, service and design, and implement of major systems. Directly, or by assisting local coordinators and LAN managers, they provide technical assistance to all CYA staff and perform a variety of behind-the-scenes tasks to facilitate the use of information technology in the Department



Programs and Services

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch assists the program branches to accomplish their missions by providing support services and technical expertise to the various program operations of the Department.

Personnel Management Services Division Overview

The Personnel Management Services Division administers the laws, rules, policies, and procedures governing the civil service system, the departmental selection program, the background investigation program, and the centralized function for transactions and payroll. The Division is comprised of five bureaus, each with distinct responsibilities: Classification and Personnel Services, Selection Services, Pre-Employment Screening, Transactions and Payroll Services, and Background Investigations. Division staff implement departmental policies, procedures, and guidelines for the recruitment, screening, assignment, utilization, recognition, and the retention of staff. The Division also provides consultation to management on personnel related issues. Most Division staff are located at the Headquarters Office in Sacramento. Field offices for Background Investigations and Pre-Employment Screening are located in Covina in Southern California.

Research Division Overview

The Research Division provides research and analytical services designed to provide useful information to decision-makers. The Division develops projections for the Department's institution and parole populations and publishes regular statistical reports on the Youth Authority's offender population.

The Division conducts short-term and long-term process and impact evaluations of the Department's rehabilitative programs. It also conducts assessments to determine the treatment needs of Youth Authority wards and assists in the development of need and risk

classification systems. The Division responds to the policy-oriented information needs of the Department by providing a variety of operation research services and technical assistance. It also responds to outside information requests and coordinates and reviews requests from outside individuals and agencies to conduct research involving the Youth Authority.

Facilities Planning Division Overview

The Facilities Planning Division manages the capital outlay budget process and projects, provides architectural and engineering services, performs construction inspections, provides project maintenance, and supervises ward crews on direct construction projects, including the day labor programs. In addition, this Division administers energy and water conservation, toxic substances abatement, and building preservation programs.

Financial Management Division Overview

The Financial Management Division provides budgeting, accounting, and business services (contracts, procurement, property management and mail service) for the Youth Authority, and the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency.

Training Services Division Overview

The Training Services Division, located at the CYA Training Center in Stockton, California assists the Department in meeting all statutory and departmental training mandates. Training is provided to managers, supervisors, and all correctional staff and administrative of the Department. Some of the primary training functions administered by the Division are the Basic Academy for new peace officers, Field/Institution Parole Agent Training, New Supervisors training, Staff Development Training, and Curriculum Design/Development. Among other functions,



The CYA Conservation Camp program has been an active part of the treatment and training curriculum since the mid-1940s.

the Division also coordinates onsite and offsite training sessions, provides a venue for meetings, and maintains training records for all departmental staff. The Division reviews new trends in training and technology to make improvements to training content and delivery. It also serves the Department continuously in developing training for new programs and mandates.

Policy and Regulations Unit Overview

A Policy and Regulations Unit was established in December 2001 because of a need for more oversight in the development and implementation of policies. The Department redirected existing resources to begin implementation of the unit.

The Policy and Regulations Unit will provide comprehensive oversight, consistency and standardization in the development of departmental policy and regulations.

Education Services Branch Overview

Pursuant to Chapter 280, Statutes of 1996, the Education Services Branch of the Youth Authority operates as a Correctional Education Authority with many of the same functions and delivery mechanisms

of a local school district. Within the California Education Authority (CEA), all individuals must obtain a high school diploma or equivalency in order to be recommended for parole. The focus of this objective is on changing the values that have led to criminal activities, to values that promote acceptable citizenship and pursuit of life-long learning.

Education programs are provided in camps and parole offices, in addition to the high schools located in each of the Department's institutions.

High School Graduation Plan -

The Youth Authority is the first corrections agency in the nation to mandate a high school level of education prior to recommending a student for parole. A 1997 study (that is consistent with similar studies in other states), found that CYA parolees who earned either a high school diploma, GED or a high school proficiency certificate were four times more likely to succeed on parole than those who did not.

High School Curriculum – 200 credits are required to earn a high school diploma. The core courses are aligned to the California State Content and Performance Standards and include English, Math, Social Science, Natural Science, Fine Arts, Physical Education, and Character Education.

Career-Technical Education – Vocational programs offered vary by high school. Currently, a total of 36 vocational courses exist. These include animal care, auto mechanics technology, auto painting, baking, barbering, building maintenance, cabinet making, carpentry, commercial art, computer technology, construction technology, cosmetology, culinary arts, drafting, electronic technology, and horticulture.

Special Education Services - Approximately 30 percent of non-graduates receive special education services. An Individualized Education Plan (IEP) is designed and followed by all teachers to meet the special learning needs of these students. As appropriate, specialized instruction for the learning disabled is provided to all non-high school graduates.

English Language Learner Services - Approximately 25 percent of non-graduates qualify as English Language Learners (ELL). These students are primarily but not exclusively, native Spanish speakers. These supplementary services provide ELLs with the opportunity to develop mastery of English language skills in a sequential and systematic manner.

Standardized Tests/Assessments - The CEA is required to participate in the same testing process as California's public schools. Youth Authority students are assessed annually on the following: Stanford Achievement Test, version 9 (SAT-9), California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) and the California English Language Development Test (CAELDT). The comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System is administered to assess life skills. Test results are used to assess the effectiveness of teaching, the curricula and student learning.

College Courses - Graduates have the opportunity to earn college credits. College credits are offered through the following institutions: University of La Verne (Lyle Egan High School only, Chino), Coastline Community College correspondence courses (all high schools), Ohio University Indepen-

dent and Distance Learning Programs correspondence (all high schools), Ventura Community College (Mary B. Perry High School only, Ventura), Rio Hondo Community College (Fred. C. Nelles High School, Whittier), Cuesta Community College (Marie C. Romero High School, Paso Robles), and Delta Community College, (all Stockton High Schools).

Alternative Education Program Plan - The Alternative Education Program Plan is used when students are placed in a restrictive setting due to danger to self, danger to others, endangered (protective custody) or likely to escape. These students are removed from the regular school program and confined in secure quarters. Each plan develops an instruction plan and transition strategy that supports completion of the high school graduation plan and successful transition from the restrictive setting to a less restrictive instructional environment with the eventual return to the regular classroom.

Accreditation of High Schools - One of the goals of the California Education Authority is for each of the Youth Authority's 11 high schools to be accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC). So far, five schools, James A. Wieden High School in Ione, Karl Holton High School, DeWitt Nelson High School and Johanna Boss High School in Stockton and Madelyn Nagazyna High School in Sacramento are accredited. The remaining six high schools are scheduled for WASC accrediting visitations in the year 2002-2003, following a comprehensive three-year, "Focus on Learning" process of self-study.

Basic Core Programs - These programs provide essential services to each youthful offender through three components - Daily Living Skills, Counseling, and Academic/Vocational/Work Experience. The CYA Education Program operates 12 months a year. This enables a student who has fallen behind academically with an opportunity to catch up.

Office of Prevention and Victims Services Overview

The Office of Prevention and Victims Services (OPVS) was created in 1992 to adminis-



Public input and guidance has been solicited on all treatment, training and education programs since the creation of the CYA in the early 1940s.

ter the California Youth Authority's (CYA) delinquency prevention and victims services responsibilities. While the primary mission of the CYA revolves around maintaining custody of, and providing treatment, training and education services to wards of the juvenile court placed in its jurisdiction, OPVS was established to continue its long-established leadership role in crime and delinquency prevention as well as to provide community and victim restoration services.

Delinquency Prevention Division

The Delinquency Prevention Division (DPD) leads the Department's prevention efforts. This is accomplished through four specific programs and a variety of other activities. The four established programs are as follows:

- The County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988 and the Juvenile and Gang Violence Prevention, Detention and Public Protection Act of 1998 provided nearly \$50 million in grant funding for Youth Centers and Youth Shelters.
- Gang Violence Reduction Projects enlist the services of community-based programs, schools, and law enforcement to provide youth with positive alternatives to gang participation.
- Young Men as Fathers Parenting/Mentoring Programs utilize parenting education, mentoring and family activities to train youth involved in the juvenile justice system to be better parents. This program is based on the premise that prevention of child maltreatment can lead to prevention of future delinquency.
- Tattoo Removal Programs provide free tattoo removal services to at-risk youth referred by community-based organizations with the intent of removing one barrier (tattoos) to future employment and law-abiding behavior.

Victims Services Division

The Victims Services Division (VSD) provides coordinated services to victims, local victim witness/assistance agencies, and Youth Authority staff. The VSD also works in conjunction with probation departments, judges and California Department of Corrections to enhance services to crime victims.

The program is based on the premise that the justice system is accountable to victims and has a responsibility to offer services and implement programs that will address the long-term impact of crime on victims. The following victim-oriented services and programs are provided by the VSD:

- Notification of release, transfer and/or escape
- Notification of Youthful Offender Parole Board Hearings
- Accompaniment to Youthful Offender Parole Board hearings
- Restitution collection and disbursement
- Assistance in preparing victim impact statements
- Referrals for civil recovery, counseling, financial assistance and restraining orders

The Victims Reparation Project (VRP) is funded by the Victims Compensation and Government Claims Board. This project works to ensure offenders are held accountable for the financial consequence of their criminal conduct.

Programs and Services offered by OPVS

Youth Centers and Youth Shelters. The County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988 and the Juvenile and Gang Violence Prevention, Detention and Public Protection Act of 1998 provided nearly \$50 million in grant funding for Youth Centers and Youth Shelters. Through these two programs, grant funds were allocated to counties and community-based organizations on a competitive basis for acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of youth centers and shelters.

Gang Violence Reduction Projects (GVRP) enlist the services of community-based programs, schools, and law enforcement to provide youth with positive alternatives to gang participation. The core elements of each GVRP project are gang/conflict mediation, information sharing between various agencies including law enforcement, services for victims



Facilities like Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility continue to teach skills for the construction trade. Many of the hundreds of community service projects completed by CYA youthful offenders are accomplished by wards who learned trade skills.

of gang violence, alternative activities to gang involvement for at-risk youth, and community service.

Young Men as Fathers Parenting/Mentoring Programs utilize parenting education, mentoring and family activities to train youth involved in the juvenile justice system to be better parents. These are dynamic programs that take into account local needs, while employing resources developed by the Youth Authority in consultation with departmental staff, outside parenting experts, and wards who are fathers. Currently, the Youth Authority provides financial support and technical assistance to 15 counties that operate

YMAF programs.

Tattoo Removal Programs provide free tattoo removal services to at-risk youth referred by community-based organizations with the intent of removing one barrier (tattoos) to future employment and law-abiding behavior. The objective of the tattoo removal program is to enhance employment and educational opportunities for at-risk youth.

Direct Services Enhancement Project provides direct services to victims of serious and violent youthful offenders committed to the CYA prior to 1995. The services provided include: notifying victims of the whereabouts of offenders and the circumstances of the case; counseling and education regarding victims rights to notification and restitution; assistance in preparing victim impact statements for presentation to the Youthful Offender Parole Board (YOPB).

Victims Reparation Project. With emphasis on restorative justice principles, the VRP project works to ensure offenders are held accountable for the financial consequence of their criminal conduct. This is accomplished through aggressive identification of offender restitution obligations, so that parole and institution accounting offices may collect monies owed to victims and or the State Board of Control.

Community Service. OPVS staff is available on a statewide basis to help facilitate partnerships between community-based organizations and CYA institutions/parole offices. Any public or private nonprofit organization can contact OPVS and a staff person will help them assess how CYA might be able to assist with their project or function.

Information Services. A restitution guide for victims was developed and is available to explain the CYA restitution process as well as victims' civil recovery options. In addition, the CYA has provided

offender restitution training to over 1,000 offenders. "HE GOT CYA" brochures are available in Spanish, Cambodian, Laotian, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

Victims Services Training. OPVS has extensive training services in the area of Victims Services. OPVS staff provided victims services and juvenile justice training for 316 new victim witness advocates at the biannual California Victim and Witness Coordinating Council training. A training video "Helping Victims," featuring victims and offenders, and an overview of CYA victims services is available along with a printed study guide. The nationally recognized Impact of Crime on Victims curriculum includes victim speakers directly addressing offenders in a classroom setting.

Parole Services and Community Corrections Branch Overview

The mission of the Parole Services and Community Corrections Branch is to ensure maximum protection of the public while assisting parolees to become responsible, law-abiding citizens. Branch headquarters located in Sacramento accomplishes this mission through enforcement of parole conditions, planned supervision, application of appropriate interventions, and provision of specialized services.

- The Northern Region Parole Headquarters Office is located in Pleasanton, Alameda County. The office provides support and supervisory responsibility for seven field parole offices in the Northern Parole Region territory. The seven field units include: Bakersfield, Central Valley (Fresno), Chico, Oakland, Sacramento, San Jose, and Stockton. The Northern Region covers Kern County in the south, and all counties north to the California/Oregon State line.

- The Southern Region Parole Headquarters Office is located in Glendale, Los Angeles County. The office has support and supervisory responsibility for nine field parole offices: Covina, East Los Angeles, Gang Services Project, Inland, L.A. Metropolitan, South Coast, San Diego, San Fernando Valley, and Watts. The geographic territory covers the southern counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial.

Upon release to parole at one of sixteen parole offices statewide, the parolee is assigned to one of five case management system components. These components include:

- **Intensive Re-Entry Supervision with Related Services** – increases public safety by early detection and prevention of parole violations, and to provide maximum services during the most critical period of transition from the institution to the community.
- **Case Management Caseloads** – parolees are



Youthful offenders in a parole setting meet with their parole agent at regular intervals.

transferred to case management after intensive re-entry or upon transitioning from a specialized caseload and are assisted in maintaining acceptable levels of behavior and job placement stability.

- **Specialized Caseloads** – provide concentrated, intensive services for parolees with special needs, e.g., severe substance abuse, sex offenders, mental health problems, those needing specialized placement, and parolees heavily involved in gang activity.
- **Electronic Monitoring** – designed as an institutional conditional release program while at the same time enhancing parole supervision. The electronic monitors provide 24-hour surveillance.



Parolees who learn a trade while in the institution setting, have a better chance of success out on parole.

Parole Services

- **Employment** - Parolees receive placement and retention services from the community and through the state Employment Development Department.
- **Parenting Program** - Parenting classes improve the parenting skills of parolee fathers through an educational parenting course with the intention of helping their children break the inter-generational cycle of learned violence and involvement in the criminal justice system.
- **Education** - Classes are conducted in Parole Offices in Sacramento, Central Valley, Bakersfield, Stockton, South Coast, Inland, Jefferson, Gang Services, Oakland, San Jose, San Fernando and San Diego.
- **Truck Driver Training** - Truck Driver training is available to all Northern California Offices. Services coordinated by Sacramento Parole in partnership with the Teamsters Union, Department of Social Services, Food Link Inc., Sacramento City Unified School District, and the Department of Corrections. Upon completion of the training course, parolees can earn a license to drive a tractor-trailer and a wage well above the minimum wage.
- **Construction Training** - is available to most Southern California Offices. Services are coordinated by San Fernando Valley Parole in partnership with local trade unions in Southern California. Parolees can earn up to \$12 per hour with benefits.

Institutions and Camps Branch Overview

The California Youth Authority (CYA) is the largest juvenile correctional entity in the world with an institution population of more than 5,000 wards committed by the courts in California's 58 counties. The age of youthful offenders in the CYA's custody ranges from 12 years to 25 years with an average age of 19. The average length of stay prior to first parole is 34.6 months.

Operating eleven institutions and four camps, the Department offers a variety of housing options and a wide variety of quality programs and services to meet the needs of this varied population. At the core of CYA programs and services are a dedicated and highly trained staff, who provide a safe and healthy environment and the opportunity for youthful offenders to re-integrate into the community and lead law-abiding lives. The Institutions and Camps Branch (I & C) employs approximately 3,700 staff and operates on

an annual budget of approximately \$274 million.

The CYA utilizes a “treatment team” to deliver services to its population, which designates that program activities are carried out by a core group of staff at each facility. Each treatment team is headed by a unit supervisor and is composed of an institutional parole agent or a social worker, one or more teachers, a supervising youth correctional counselor, and several youth correctional counselors.

Male youthful offenders receive diagnostic services including clinical assessment, physical and dental examinations, and education assessment at either the Northern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic in Sacramento or the Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic in Norwalk. Female youthful offenders receive the same diagnostic assessment at the Ventura Youth Correctional Facility in Camarillo. Each youthful offender then makes his or her initial appearance before the Youthful Offender Parole Board, receives a future date for parole consideration, and is assigned to a program facility.

Specialized Programs

Specialized programs have been developed for individuals whose treatment needs cannot be met solely in a Basic Core Program or who may benefit from specialized treatment. Current Specialized Programs include the following:

- **Drug and Alcohol Abuse Formalized Treatment Programs** - there are 22 formalized drug and alcohol abuse treatment programs in institutions and camps. The Karl Holton School was converted in January 1994 to provide a more intensive program for wards who have the most serious histories of chemical abuse.
- **Short Term Substance Abuse Program** - An innovative 120-day drug treatment program at DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility in Stockton that focuses on parolee violators who

have substance abuse treatment needs. The program focuses on addictive behaviors and chemical dependency.

- **Fire Suppression and Public Service Camps** - There are four mountain camps located in remote areas of Northern California and two institution-based camps including a hand crew composed entirely of female youthful offenders that are operated under a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the CYA.
- **Medical/Psychiatric-Intensive Treatment** - (ITPs) provide services for wards with serious emotional problems, integrating psychotherapy with the usual core components of ward programming (education, recreation, etc.).
- **Parole Violator Program** - Parolees encountering problems meeting their parole conditions are sent to a short term program to assist them to overcome the difficulties they are experiencing during the parole reintegration process.
- **Pre-Camp Training Programs** - Two pre-camp programs provide training on fire suppression, teamwork, and basic survival skills.
- **Sex Offender Treatment Programs** - Wards convicted of certain sex crimes and requiring treatment for sex offenses are assigned to a sex offender program.
- **Specialized Counseling Programs (SCP)** - There are four Specialized Counseling programs in CYA providing treatment services to wards with mental health issues.

The Free Venture Program. This is a unique concept that involves a partnership between the public sector and private industry. The industry sets up and operates its business within the confines of the correctional institution and hires the youthful offenders as its employees.



Training and Treatment in the Youth Authority: Maintaining the Rehabilitative Model in the 21st Century

The Youth Authority (CYA) was established in 1941 to take juvenile corrections away from the dark path of retributive punishment. It is the philosophy of the YA that the most effective way to protect the public is to provide training and treatment to youthful offenders instead of retributive punishment, while at the same time to hold them accountable for their antisocial behavior.

The Department and its staff are committed to working closely with law enforcement, the courts, the District Attorney's and Public Defender's Offices, probation and a broad spectrum of public and private agencies concerned and involved with problem youth. The goal: To change youthful offenders from lawbreakers to law abiders.

While it is true that the YA population includes some of California's most sophisticated delinquent offenders, the Department also incarcerates offenders who have not committed violent acts and are participating in short-term, time-intensive programs.

Operating eleven institutions and four camps, the Department offers a variety of housing options for both sophisticated and less sophisticated individuals. Additionally, a variety of quality programs and services are available to meet the program needs of this varied population.

At the core of YA programs and services, dedicated and highly trained staff provide a safe and healthy environment and work diligently with youthful offenders to teach the tools necessary for them to reintegrate into the community as law-abiding citizens.

Treatment and Training

In the YA, the "treatment and training" concept encompasses all the activities, programs, and services in which a young person participates. All staff having contact with a youthful offender contributes to the treatment and training program.

The YA utilizes a "treatment team" to deliver services to its population. This concept presumes that the program activities of each facility are formulated and carried out by a core group of staff assigned to the living unit. Each treatment team is headed by a unit supervisor and includes an institutional parole agent or a social worker, one or more teachers, a supervising youth counselor, and several youth counselors.

There is not a typical YA offender profile. Not only do offense histories and presenting problems vary, but offender profiles differ according to the county of commitment. What does appear to be a common thread is the court's determination that the youthful offender be removed from the community and placed in a restrictive environment that will protect the public from further criminal acts and at the same time provide that offender with a program of training and treatment.

A juvenile commitment is accepted as long as the YA has programs and services that will meet the person's treatment and training needs. An adult commitment is accepted if it is determined that the person will materially benefit from YA programs and services, and adequate facilities exist. An individual who has a long term or serious psychological problem and a very minor offense history may be more appropriately placed in the mental health system.



The reception center process marks the beginning of a youthful offender's commitment at CYA.

The Clinic Process and Program Assignment

After an individual commitment packet has been received and accepted in Intake and Court Services, a letter of acceptance is mailed to the judge of the committing court and other appropriate community officials. Upon receipt of that letter, the county contacts one of the YA reception center-clinics located either in the north or the south to arrange for delivery.

During the ward's first week in the Youth Authority, he or she begins an extensive evaluation lasting approximately 60 days. This process includes an array of testing and evaluation procedures culminating in a Clinic Summary Report. This report is reviewed by the Youthful Offender Parole Board (Board) in preparation for the individual's initial appearance to determine the parole release date and the program assignment. The Board will annually review a person's progress, approve time-cut and time-add recommendations, revoke parole, and discharge from YA jurisdiction when appropriate.

Youth Authority wards are eligible to earn time cuts. Recommendations for a specific amount of time

to be cut from individual parole dates are submitted to the Board by the treatment team at the annual review or parole hearing. Likewise, a ward can earn a time addition recommendation by failing to complete program goals or by demonstrating behavior that is a significant threat to the safety of others.

Female offenders are housed at the Ventura Youth Correctional Facility in Camarillo, the Department's only facility that currently houses male

and female wards, in segregated living units and programs. Males and females are housed in separate living units and go to segregated classrooms in school, but the gymnasium, chapels, and other facilities are shared equally with the male population by scheduling the males and females at separate times.

Juvenile court commitments under the age of 18 and adult court commitments over the age of 18 are housed separately, but exceptions are made in some of the Specialized Programs. Juvenile court commitments over age 18 may be placed in a YA adult facility when the person's maturity and level of functioning is appropriate for adult housing.

Since a wide selection of programs and services exist to meet the variety of ward needs, everyone receives services from one or more of the three major program groups within the Department. These major program groups are the Basic Core Program, Specialized Programs and Supplemental Programs and Services.

Basic Core Program

The Basic Core Program provides essential services to each ward through three components, Daily Living Skills, Counseling, and Academic – Vocational – Work Experience.

Individual participation in all Basic Core assignments is mandatory, and program progress is a primary consideration by the Board in determining time-cut recommendations and parole readiness.

The Department utilizes a variety of housing options within its institutions and camps, including individual rooms and dormitory-style living. Most of the population lives in dormitory-style units. Individual room units are generally double-bunked, with the exception of the Specialized Program units, which offer single rooms.

Under the supervision of staff, each ward is responsible for maintaining the cleanliness of the living unit. On many units, wards can work their way through a "job board" to acquire a "manager position" that supervises and trains other workers.

Staff take an active role in maintaining a safe, secure environment on the living unit while fostering an individual's personal growth and change. Behavioral problems that arise are swiftly confronted. Negative behavior is addressed through a variety of methods that may include counseling, loss of privileges, or placement in a behavior restructure program or an adjustment center. Wards placed in an adjustment center are required to earn their return to their former programs by exhibiting behavior acceptable to staff. Extreme negative behavior may result in the extension of an individual ward's parole consideration date provided confinement time is available.

Daily Living Skills

Prior to commitment to the Youth Authority, wards generally demonstrated acquired "living skills" that were dysfunctional, inadequate and even anti-social. Developing new skills and learning to live cooperatively in a group environment is a necessary and integral part of every individual's program. Useful living skills that are taught include the following:

- Accepting responsibility for personal behavior.
- Appropriate dress and grooming standards.
- Developing good work habits.

- How to get along with others.
- How to follow instructions.
- Positive use of leisure time.
- Respecting the rights of others.

Counseling

Counseling is interwoven throughout an individual's program and all staff who come in contact with a youthful offender find themselves, at one time or another, "counseling." Some of the most significant counseling sessions begin with an informal conversation or occur during a crisis situation.

A youth counselor is an individual's primary contact and is responsible for implementing the unit's Daily Living Skills Program. All wards are required to attend at least one small group counseling session per week directed by his or her youth counselor. Under the review of the institutional parole agent or social worker, the youth counselor develops appropriate treatment goals for each ward to accomplish and prepares the written evaluations and other required reports for the Board.

Counseling goals address individual needs and are directed to assist individuals to:



A variety of counseling services are offered in a range of programs. Each institution also offers religious services in the major denomination areas such as Catholic, Protestant and Muslim.

- demonstrate responsibility for their actions;
- gain an understanding of how their criminal behavior impacted their victims;
- improve their decision-making skills; and
- learn how to resist peer pressure by demonstrated behavior.

In addition to the regular counseling groups, all facilities have supplemental counseling groups that provide additional counseling services for individuals with special needs. These homogeneous groups typically address sex offenses, gangs, substance abuse, parenting, and anger management.

Psychiatric and Psychological Services

For wards in the Basic Core Program, psychiatric and psychological services are initially utilized to provide evaluations, diagnoses, training, and consultation to staff and the Board.

Specialized Programs

We live in an ever-changing world and society's current problems are reflected in the actions of our youth. Today, we have programs on the "cutting edge" of youth rehabilitation, but tomorrow these programs may be obsolete. Therefore, the Youth Authority is engaged in an ongoing review and assessment of its programs with the goal of offering the most effective programs and services available.

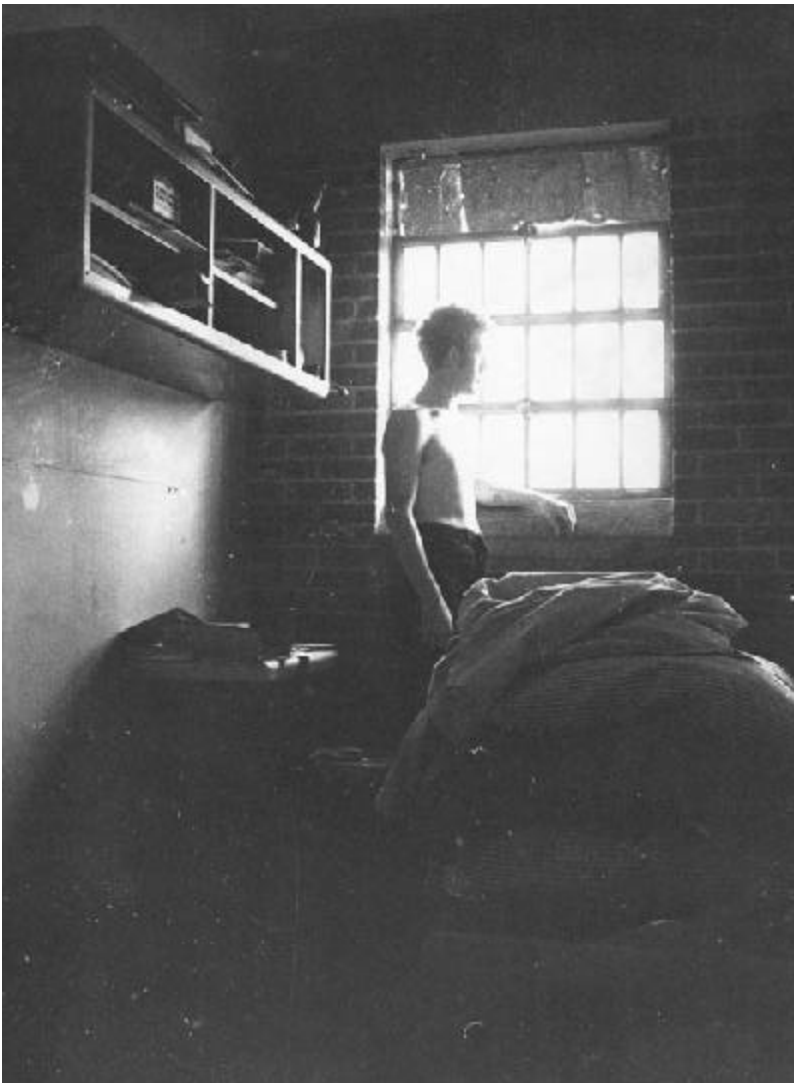
Specialized Programs have been developed for wards whose treatment needs cannot be met solely in a Basic Core Program or who may benefit from a specialized treatment milieu. The programs have specific entrance criteria and bed space is generally limited. Placement occurs after the completion of an evaluation and a treatment needs assessment.

Current Specialized Programs include the following:

- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Center
- Fire Suppression and Public Service Camps
- Formalized Substance Abuse
- Medical/Psychiatric-Intensive Treatment
- Non-Violent Offender
- Parole Violator
- Pre-Camp Training
- Psychiatric Hospitalization
- Sex Offender

Supplemental Programs and Services

Supplemental Programs and Services complement both Basic Core and Specialized Programs by rounding out a ward's treatment



Ninety percent of all male and female wards in the CYA have an identifiable mental disorder.

and training plan. Supplemental Programs and Services also represent the very latest information and data available on effective treatment and training for youthful offenders. These programs or services may not be centered on a specific living unit, and most wards participate in several programs during their institutional stay.

Current Supplemental Programs and Services include the following:

- Adjustment Centers/Behavior Restructure Program
- Foster Grandparent Program
- Free Venture Program
- Parenting Programs and Classes
- Speaker Bureaus
- Public Service Programs
- Special Needs Counseling Groups
- Victims Services and Programs



Welding and other trades are marketable skills for parolees.

- Volunteer Services and Programs

Re-Entry and Parole Release

The Board will parole a youthful offender when the ward consistently demonstrates parole readiness. Prior to the release date, each ward will meet with the Board to discuss progress and review the parole plans. In addition to the standard parole rules that include paying restitution, keeping in touch with the parole agent, submitting to searches, and not leaving the state, the Board may describe conditions when YOPB will revoke parole.

The Board orders a discharge when a ward has demonstrated over a period of time that he/she is leading a law-abiding life or when YA jurisdiction expires, whichever comes first.

Description of Core Parole Programs

The parole process begins when the institution case report recommending a referral to parole is received by the parole supervisor. A determination is made by the parole casework supervisor as to whom the case will be assigned and the level of supervision/service to be provided. Factors considered include the committing offense, age of the ward, institutional program, the level of public safety risk the ward poses to the community, and case services needs. A pre-placement conference is conducted with the institution either in person or via telephone to review the most current relevant case information and discuss case planning approaches and ward strengths and weaknesses. Appropriate special conditions of parole are also discussed at this time. Parole staff then develops a plan that continues treatment begun at the institution in the areas of education, vocational training, employment and various counseling needs, as well as establishes individual goals for the parolee. The plans are completed and returned to the institution. The ward will then appear before the YOPB for his parole consideration hearing and will receive special conditions of parole to follow while he/she resides in the community.

When paroled, the ward is assigned to one of four parole case management system components, which are:

1. Intensive Re-Entry Supervision and Services
2. Gang Services Project
3. Specialized Caseloads (sex offenders or special needs)
4. Resident Agent Caseloads/Case Management Caseloads

This system functions as a “step-down” process. As a ward advances through the parole term, the need for supervision and services tends to lessen. As such needs abate, a corresponding reduction occurs in relationship to the degree of risk to public safety.

More specifically, immediate and intensive front-end services are provided through programs such as Intensive Re-Entry, Gang Services Project, sex offender caseloads, and specialized caseloads for parolees with special needs such as mental health or medical issues. Ancillary programs at some sites, community service work programs, school programs in some parole offices, parenting and other counseling groups provide additional resources where parolees can derive positive benefits.

Intensive Re-Entry

The Parole Intensive Re-Entry Program is designed to provide intensive supervision and services to parolees during the first 90 days of their parole experience. The emphasis is to maintain public protection and at the same time reduce parole revocations. All parolees are to be provided re-entry services except when their geographical location prohibits the delivery of these services.



The machine shop at Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility in the early 1960s.

The importance of this comprehensive effort is to:

- Increase public protection by early detection and prevention of parole violations;
- Provide maximum service at the most critical period of transition from institutional living to community living.

During the first contact, the Parole Agent and the parolee will develop time-oriented performance objectives to be accomplished during the re-entry period.

These objectives will include at least the following areas: Education and Training; Employment Assistance; Counseling (Individual and Group); Community Services and Restitution.

Gang Services Project

- A gang affiliated/violent parolee may be assigned to a specialized caseload for gang members such as the Gang Services Project (GSP).

The Mission of the GSP is to provide enhanced community protection by confronting, intervening, and controlling gang related behavior by Youth Authority parolees. This treatment approach is based on involving the parolee, family members, victims and the community whenever possible.

The GSP is designed to provide community protection by structuring and maintaining accountability of the parolees' time through work experience, active

learning, and community service. These gang-affiliated parolees are given the opportunity to repay communities for damages caused by past criminal/delinquent behavior by performing community service work.

Competency development is encouraged through participation in work experience and enrollment in school and various other specialized counseling or vocational programs.

Parolees assigned to GSP receive maximum supervision throughout their participation in this program. Normally, a parolee is assigned to the GSP for a period of one year.

However, exceptions are made to this time limit based upon individualized needs of parolees. Initially, parolees are contacted on a weekly basis for the first thirty days.

Thereafter, they are contacted at least two times per month for the remainder of the time they are assigned to the program.

Continuum of Care for the Adolescent Sex Offender

Adolescent sex offenders are assigned to a "Sex Offender Caseload" whenever geographically possible. Wards who have a history of being sexually victimized or other sexual adjustment problems may also be assigned to this caseload. Parolees receive intensive supervision and close monitoring by an experienced Parole Agent Specialist who has training in working with this population.

Parolees participate in weekly sex offender group counseling sessions, as well as bimonthly individual counseling sessions. These groups and counseling sessions are operated by licensed psychotherapists who also provide individual/family-counseling sessions as

needed by this population. The Parole Agent Specialist works closely with law enforcement to ensure registration requirements are met and to exchange information for the protection of the community. If a parolee needs temporary housing, a specialized group home placement is available.



Sex offender treatment typically occurs in group settings. In this case wards are doing journaling or writing.

Specialized Needs Caseload

Parolees assigned to a specialized caseload have histories of psychological problems, serious medical problems, are developmentally disabled, require monitoring of prescribed medications or need supportive transitional living placements. A licensed psychotherapist provides individual/family counseling to designated parolees when needed.

Placement programs are also utilized to provide transitional living services to parolees. These placements range from foster home settings to room/board facilities. Parole staff also works closely with Regional Centers and other specialized county/state programs to meet the special needs of these parolees.

As a parolee advances through the parole term, the need for supervision and services tends to lessen.

Parolees are assigned to larger “case management” caseloads after they have demonstrated a period of stable parole adjustment. The following factors are considered in assigning wards to this type of caseload:

- Completion of a period of intensive re-entry supervision,
- Completion of Gang Services Project,
- Completion of Special Conditions, such as mandatory counseling programs,
- Stability in employment or living situations.

While assigned to these caseloads, parolees are usually contacted on a monthly basis. They are still required to submit to random drug testing or may be required to attend counseling sessions based upon their individual treatment program and the directives of their parole agent. Their parole programs are regularly reviewed through the case review process. Supervision levels may be increased or decreased according to need.

Parole schools are operated at various parole offices throughout the state. The range of educational opportunities available at these parole schools includes special education, English language development, basic skills enhancement, general education leading to a high school diploma, and GED studies. In addition, school staff responsibilities include help in applying for college admission and financial aid, assisting community service work crew projects, and offering special events, such as, graduation and career days. Parolees receive structured supervision and are held more accountable due to the close connection between parole agents and the teachers in the on site schools. Therefore, these parole school programs increase the chance of successful parole completion as the schools add structured time and decrease non-productive time.

Parole Public Service Programs

The Parole Services and Commu-

nity Corrections Branch has steadily moved in the direction of increasing the importance of community public services available at local sites through collaborative efforts. Many parole offices have Public Service Programs currently in operation.

The program objectives are:

1. To develop, reinforce and monitor work ethics, habits, and skills for Youth Authority parolees. Offenders will be able to make measurable improvements in their ability to function as productive, responsible citizens.
2. To afford all Youth Authority parolees the opportunity to repay their communities for damages caused by past criminal/delinquent behavior. Offenders take action toward “making amends” to victims and the community and gain an understanding of the harmful consequences of their actions.
3. To ensure community protection by structuring and maintaining accountability for a youthful offender’s time through work experience, active learning and community services. The public/community is protected during the time the offender is under supervision; the capacity of the



Every year, CYA wards and parolees complete hundreds of thousands of public service hours.

community to prevent crime, enhance security, and reintegrate offenders is increased; citizens feel safer; offenders strengthen internal controls and conventional bonds.

Community services have been provided in the following areas:

- Restoration – To provide service for restoration after fires and restoration to monuments and buildings.
- Park Maintenance (city, county, state, federal) – To provide services of clean-up, painting and light construction for regular park maintenance.
- Road/Ground Maintenance – To provide services for clean-up, brush removal, right-of-way fencing, clean-up and maintenance of drains, culverts and erosion repair.
- Flood Control – To provide for vegetation control, stream clearance, cleaning culverts and drains, sand bagging and erosion control.
- General Construction (other than parks) – To provide services for new trails, fencing, service buildings, masonry, roofing, and painting.
- Fire Suppression – To provide services for fire fighting, control burns, and brush clearance.
- Other Public Service -To provide for non-profit public and private organizations not in other categories. To provide public speaking.



Like the dawn of a new day, many parolees have credited the conservation camp experience for providing a new beginning.

Community public service programs are not only successful in enhancing the parolees' integration into the community, they also represent a substantial savings to local communities in public services. Community service programs in Parole Services contributed a total of 177,648 hours to local communities through September 2001, representing a potential worth of \$1,210,476.

Substance Abuse Counseling

Parole offices offer weekly drug counseling groups that are taught during evening hours. The counseling group is scheduled during the evening so that parolees who worked during the day can attend. Counseling is provided by a contracted therapist and Parole staff is available in the office during these evening hours.

Substance Abuse Residential Programs

There are currently two substance abuse transitional residential living programs in the state. These programs are designed to support parolees while they transition from the institution to community living. Comprehensive services are provided to parolees, which increase protection to the community. This

process of transitioning offenders to the community emancipates parolees from their previous lifestyles and provides offenders with supportive living environments, which require the development of self-responsibility. Efforts are made to assist offenders to become self-supporting and start new lives away from their environments and temptations. The length of these transitional programs varies between 90 and 180 days.

Parenting

Many parolees have children and are resuming relationships with these children upon their return to the community. Parenting classes are available for these parolees through designated parole offices. This program improves the parenting skills of parolees through an educational parenting course with the intention of helping their children break the inter-generation cycle of learned violence and involvement in the criminal justice system.

Impact of Crime on Victims (ICV) Program

Many parolees have the opportunity to continue their participation in impact of crime on victims classes. Most CYA parolees have participated in these classes while in an institutional setting. This continuum of treatment is also available in many parole offices. This counseling program covers a range of topics such as property crimes, domestic violence, child abuse, drug dealing, sexual assault, assault, robbery, drunk driving injury, death, homicide and elder abuse.

Restitution

Each parolee's case history is reviewed to determine his restitution obligations. If restitution is owed, the parole agent assists the parolee to develop a realistic plan for repaying this restitution. The parolee is required to sign a restitution contract which designates specific amounts of monthly payments to satisfy this obligation. Parole agents monitor the payments of restitution.

Parole Violation Process

If a parolee is having difficulty complying with his conditions of parole, intervention may be needed by parole staff to minimize the risk of recidivism and danger to the public. Intervention strategies include counseling with the parolee and his family, restructuring alternatives such as placement on the electronic monitor to restrict activities, and the addition of extra community service work. If these interventions are not successful and behavior continues to deteriorate, temporary detention may be necessary. The parolee is removed from the community and placed in custody. A report is then prepared and submitted to the Youthful Offender Parole Board (YOPB) and a period of temporary detention of 30 days or less is imposed. More serious parole violations are handled through parole staff detaining the parolee and reporting these violations to the YOPB through Violation Disposition Reports and Morrissey hearings.

Conclusion

Each parolee's progress is continually monitored by parole and supervisory staff. Case conferences are held at designated time intervals to monitor compliance with YOPB orders and to develop any needed changes in the parolee's program. Further, Annual Reviews are submitted to the YOPB regarding the parolee's progress in the community.

Youth Authority wards are given numerous opportunities to make positive changes in their lives through programs available at the parole office and through the local community. Parole Agents sincerely believe in the ability of the parolee to grow and change and supportive services are offered whenever needed. However, prompt action is taken and the parolee is removed from the community if he/she poses a danger to himself or the public.

Section 3 Year in Review 2001

Accomplishments

Administrative Services Branch

Personnel Management Services Division

- **Recruitment and Hiring Process Streamlining:**

Among the major changes that have expedited the hiring process are the following: streamlining the Youth Correctional Counselor (YCC) and Youth Correctional Officer (YCO) selection process; expediting peace officer testing clearance; establishing on-line examination application; simplifying lateral transfer from YCO to YCC; and creating a centralized recruitment team.

- **Departmental Website:** The Division coordinated the re-design of the Department's website to be consistent with other state departments and to expand the CYA's mission and recruitment ability on the world wide Internet.

Research Division

- **Research Reports:** Among the more important research studies completed in 2001 are the following: *Predicting Mental Health Treatment Needs Among Serious Institutionalized Delinquents* (funded by the National Institute of Justice); CCSOP: *Continuum of Care Sex Offender Program: An Implementation and Process Report*; *CYA Sex Offender Program First Parole Outcomes*; *Ten Year Follow-up Statistics: Fred C. Nelles Sex Offender Admissions 1986-1991*.
- **Operations Research:** The following are among the more significant operations research products

produced in 2001: *Use of Secure Program Areas (SPAS):Results of Staff Interviews*; *A Survey of Selected States: Use of Practices Comparable to the Youth Authority's Special Programming Areas (SPAS)*; *Suicide Prevention Policies: A Survey of the Ten Most Populous States*; *Pre-Parole Program Literature Review*; *Population Projections: 2001-2002 through 2005-2006*; *YA-GAF to DSM-IV Project Feasibility Study Report*. The Division also provided some 350 short-term analyses and statistical compilations from automated ward data files in response to requests from CYA staff and outside individuals.

Training Services Division

- **Basic Peace Officer Academy Expanded:** The Division conducted a job analysis of the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary to perform correctional peace officer duties within the CYA. The results indicated a need to expand the CYA's Basic Peace Officer Academy (for new cadets) training program from a 200-hour (5 week) program to a 640-hour (16 week) training program.
- **Transfer Academy:** The Division also developed a revised peace officer academy to facilitate the lateral transfer of experienced officers from the California Department of Corrections to the CYA.

Policy and Regulations Unit

- This unit was established in December 2001 and immediately began plans to provide oversight for

the development of consistent and standard Departmental policy and regulations. It also began working with Information Technology Office to place the Department's four policy manuals on an intranet website.

Institutions and Camps Branch

Restricted Programs

- Implementation of standardized Restricted Program Policy, June 2001. The policy defines restricted programs (administrative lockdown, special management programs, temporary detention, and room restrictions); specifies what are mandated services for wards on restricted programs; increased due process rights for wards in restricted programs; and establishes levels of approval and review at higher levels of authority.

Independent validation and verification executed through:

- Implementation of Ward Information Network (WIN) component tracking restricted program participation and delivery of mandated services;
- Training conducted at all institution sites;
- Site reviews of restricted programs at all facilities,

- and, further revision of Restricted Program Policy.

Health Care including Mental Health

- Development of a referral process for emergency treatment in a secure licensed community inpatient mental health facility.
- Development of an Interagency Agreement with the Department of Mental Health (DMH) to fund and facilitate the appropriate transfer and treatment of mentally ill wards over 18 years of age in state hospitals for the mentally ill.
- Completion of a survey of intensive treatment programs and special management programs to identify the prevalence of acute and sub-acute wards.
- Decision to allow rejection of wards committed to the CYA on a case-by-case basis that require services unavailable within the department.
- Organization of Clinical Health Services staff to comply with Title 22, California Code of Regulations, including the implementation of by-laws and election of officers.
- Development of an action plan to comply with licensing requirements for inpatient medical and mental health services (Title 22).

- Conversion of one wing of the Marshall Intensive Treatment Program at the Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic to a temporary Correctional Treatment Program (10 beds), pending completion of the Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility (Chino) Correctional Treatment Center.

Substance Abuse

- Development of a substance abuse action plan consistent across all branches of the CYA to implement a continuum of care philosophy.



Mentoring activities, such as visits by Match-2 Sponsors, greatly enhance existing counseling, substance abuse and mental health programs.



A full range of special treatment programs in the institution setting provide more opportunities for pre-screened wards who serve in camps.

- Modifications of existing formal and informal substance abuse programs to ensure a consistent set of entry and exit criteria, treatment modality, drug testing standards, physical fitness requirements, journaling and homework, relapse prevention, and lifetime plans for sobriety.
- Modifications of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment federal grant including: centralization of fiscal accountability and oversight; increased contracts with outside treatment experts; increases in the number of staff positions funded by the grant; and redirection of funds to direct services and away from staff training, equipment, supplies and administration.
- Initiation of a research project to provide data-driven feedback on the efficacy of Department substance abuse programs.
- Development of a 120-day substance abuse treatment program for parole violators.

Ward Grievance System

The goal of the revised Ward Grievance Policy is to provide a fair, simple and expeditious system for

the resolution of ward complaints as required by Welfare and Institutions Code Section 1766.5. This is accomplished through an objective hearing, in which all parties and their representatives have equal status in their right to be heard and to present evidence, and to participate in decision-making as it concerns the substance or application of any written or unwritten policy or practice of the Department.

Activities include:

- Audit conducted by LPC Consulting Associates
- Revision of policy
- Training in new policy
- Development of data tracking system for tracking grievances
- Program administrator hired for system monitoring

Disciplinary Decision-Making System

The Disciplinary Decision-Making System (DDMS) is a process which ensures a ward the right to due process in disciplinary matters. There are three levels of process within DDMS: Minor Misconduct, Level A (Intermediate Misconduct), and Level B (Serious Misconduct).

The Minor Misconduct process provides staff the discretion to respond to ward misconduct at the lowest level if doing so does not create a significant disposition. Minor Misconduct is behavior that least disrupts ward program or institutional operations and does not result in a disposition that exceeds 24 hours in duration.

The Level A process is for intermediate misconduct. A Level A disposition does not include a recommendation for extension of the ward's parole consideration date. Level A violations are reported to the Youthful Offender Parole Board at the ward's next Board appearance.

The Level B process is for serious misconduct that adversely affects the operation, safety or security of the institution. A sustained Level B may result in a recommendation to extend the ward's parole consideration date and is reported to the Youthful Offender Parole Board as soon as reasonably possible.

Recent changes to the process include:

- Distribution and implementation of revised policy
- Restored second level of appeal at headquarters to Level B behavior reports
- Hired Parole Agent III to monitor DDMS

Use of Force

- Established standard policy for use of force
- Developed specific sections to deal with restraint chairs, pepper ball launchers, spit masks, soft restraints to a fixed object, stingball grenades, and restraint reports
- Conducted training for trainers throughout the state
- Established standard policy for dealing with passive, non-compliant wards
- Revised secure area extraction training

Female Programs including vocational opportunities

- Development of Soap Vision Free Venture project
- Female wards working with direct construction on facility projects
- Added a Commercial Art class
- Added a Business Technology class

Office of Prevention and Victim Services

- **Victim Support and Services.** From May 2000 to date, Victim Services staff accompanied 54 victims to Youthful Offender Parole Board (YOPB) Hearings; assisted 7 victims with emergency travel funds; provided counseling and referral services to over 1,373 victims, including 38 CYA staff who had been victimized or assaulted by an offender; assisted 91 victims in writing victim impact statements; coordinated victims attendance at YOPB hearings for 125 victims; conducted outreach to 2,500 victims of new CYA commitments to inform them of their rights; and remitted restitution of more than \$325,183 to victims.

- **Governor's Office of Innovations in Government.** The OPVS Victim Reparation Project was selected and recognized in the report for its efforts to increase fines, Victims of Crime Program assessments, collection and disbursement of restitution payments to victims and development of a restitution training video and curriculum for offenders.

- **Offender Restitution Training.** Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program (JAIBG) grant funding was used to provide Victims Services Training and an Offender Restitution Training for Trainers (T4T) for CYA staff. The June 2001 Victims Services Training provided CYA staff with information and procedures to more effectively integrate victims legal rights and needs into CYA proceedings. In addition, staff gained enhanced strategies for holding offenders accountable for victimizing others. The May 2001 Offender Restitution T4T provided staff with curriculum and training skills to enhance the collection and disbursement of restitution as well as increase offender skills, competency, responsibility.



Youthful offenders created these plywood cutouts, honoring the victims of violent crime and the families who undergo the anguish of the offense. These kinds of exercises are critical components of the "Restorative Justice" model.

ity and accountability.

- **Community Service Projects.**

OPVS is actively involved in linking community-based organizations and projects to CYA institutions and parole offices. Examples of community service projects coordinated through OPVS include a food basket distribution at Christmas, in-

volving parolees in a presentation to 4th – 6th graders regarding the negative consequences of drug use (the Drugstore Project), maintenance for Little League fields, preparation of outreach and training materials for victims services and delinquency prevention agencies, construction, preservation, and transportation of Silent Witness Silhouettes (represents persons killed in an act of domestic violence).



Parolees from Central Valley Parole Office assist homeowners in clearing late Spring snow in the Silverlake area.

Parole Services and Community Corrections

- Transition Programming – expanded and enhanced transitional services for substance abuse, sex offender, and mental health. Transition programs provide “wrap around” services which include treatment, counseling, residential care, education, life skills, social services, recreation, employment placement, and other necessary services for up to 180 days.
- Trained parole staff assigned to caseloads requiring special services in the areas of substance abuse,

sex offenders, and mental health.

- Implemented a Youthful Offender Data Base Application (YODA) in all offices to track, monitor and collect parole services information.
- Developed a monitoring and tracking system for citizen and parolee complaints.
- Implemented a risk management plan for all parole units.

Education Services Branch

- Continued revision of existing curricula aligned to the California Model Curriculum Standards. Implemented the Math Curriculum, including Algebra (graduation requirement), Geometry, Trigonometry and Precalculus. In 1999 English Language Arts Curriculum was implemented.

- Youth Authority students included in Statewide Testing and Reporting (STAR) test along with all California public high school students.
 - The Youth Law Center monitored for special education compliance and determined that all 11 high schools reached substantial compliance in delivery of services and access to education while in lock-up and phase programs, ending an 11-year period of court-ordered monitoring and litigation.
 - Youth Authority 9th grade students given the High School Exit Exam along with all public high school 9th grade students. All Youth Authority students will be required to pass this exit exam in 2004 to graduate from high school.
 - Social Sciences Curriculum including World History and Geography, United States History and Geography, American Government, Economics, Cultural Anthropology and Psychology implemented.
 - Career-Technical Education Curriculum was revised resulting in standardized curricula for all vocational programs.
 - Youth Authority assisted by private industry in enhanced Career-Technical Education programs through Apple Computer Certification Programs and Cisco Academy.
 - Digital High School Grant funds awarded to six of 11 high schools during the 1998-2001 period to introduce technology into the classrooms using computers, instructional television and distance learning courses via satellite.
 - All academic and vocational classrooms were wired resulting in connectivity of classroom computers to a network that provides student academic and offender information, academic and basic skills curricula, e-mail capabilities for teachers, collaborative lesson planning, computer to computer conferencing, maintenance of computers via the network, intranet for students (controlled access for students and the opportunity to browse appropriate education sites downloaded from the internet), and internet access for teachers (upon approval).
- An application for \$8.7 million in additional E-rate funding has been submitted for 2003-04. E-Rate funding is available to schools nationwide to build an infrastructure that allows teachers and students access to networked resources.
- Karl Holton (Stockton), James A. Wieden (Ione) and DeWitt Nelson High School (Stockton) were granted accreditation by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC). The remaining eight high schools will receive WASC review team visits in the spring and fall of 2002 with the last California Education Authority high school reviewed in the spring of 2004.

Section 4 Statistical Information:

Youthful Offender Population

Population

The Youth Authority's institution population on June 30, 2001, was 6,942, which reflects a decrease of 7 percent from the June 30, 2000 population of 7,482. By December 31, 2001, the institution population had dropped by an additional 607 wards, to 6,335. From a peak population of 10,122 on June 30, 1996, total population has decreased by 31 percent. The 2001 population of 6,942 was 96 percent male, and 4 percent female.

Ninety-six percent had been committed to the Youth Authority from Juvenile Court, and three percent from Criminal Court. The remaining one percent of the population was Criminal Court commitments to the California Department of Corrections ordered to serve at least part of their sentence at the Youth Authority.

The parole population on June 30, 2001, was 4,432, which is six percent lower than on June 30, 2000 and 30 percent lower than its high of 6,375 in 1997.

First Commitments

There were 1,592 first commitments to the Youth Authority in 2001. Of these, 1,518 (95%) were direct commitments to the Youth Authority (CYA cases) and 74 (5%) were offenders who had been committed to the California Department of Corrections (CDC cases), but ordered to serve at least part of their sentence at the Youth Authority. These 1,592 first commitments to the Youth Authority represent a decrease of 16 percent compared to the number of commitments in 2000, and a 56 percent decrease compared to the number of first commitments in 1990.

Area of Commitments

More than half of all first commitments to the Youth Authority have historically been from Southern California. In 2001 Southern California commitments represented 58 percent of total commitments, with 27 percent coming from Los Angeles County alone. Forty-two percent came from Northern California.

Court of First Commitments

Commitments to the Youth Authority can come from either Juvenile Court or Criminal Court. For 2001, 95 percent of the 1,592 first commitments to the Youth Authority were from Juvenile Court and five percent from Criminal Court. Of the 1,518 CYA cases, 99 percent were from Juvenile Court and one percent was from Criminal Court. Although the majority of first commitments to the Youth Authority have historically come from the juvenile courts, the proportion has varied considerably. In 1990, for example, the proportion of commitments from Juvenile Court was 67 percent.

Age of First Commitments

The average age of first commitments at the time of their admission to the Youth Authority was 17.2 years in 2001. This is a decrease from 1990, when the average age of first commitments was 17.7 years.

Ethnicity

In 2001, Hispanics represented 51 percent of all first commitments, African Americans 25 percent, whites 19 percent, Asians 3 percent, and others 2 per-

cent. Compared with 1990, the most noticeable change is the increase in the proportion of Hispanic first commitments from 39 percent in 1990 to 51 percent in 2001. Also significant, is the drop in the proportion of African American first commitments from 34 percent in 1990 to 25 percent in 2001.

Gender

In 2001, males represented 96 percent of first commitments and females four percent. The proportion of female commitments has fluctuated between three and five percent since 1990.

First Commitment Offenses

Forty-eight percent of first commitments in 2001 were committed primarily for a violent offense, 33 percent for a property offense, 5 percent for a drug offense, and 13 percent for other offenses. Although the percentage of first commitments who were committed for primarily violent offenses climbed steadily from 48 percent in 1990 to a high of 60 percent in 1997, it has been decreasing steadily since that time and is again at 48 percent. The percentage of those committed primarily for property offenses was 32 percent in 1990, only one percent lower than in 2001. The proportion of first commitments for primarily drug offenses, however, has dropped noticeably from 15 percent in 1990 to five percent in 2001.

Prior Convictions/Sustained Petitions

In 2001, 17 percent of first commitments to the Youth Authority had no prior conviction or sustained petition. This compares to 19 percent of first commitments in 1990.

Prior Commitments

In 2001, 38 percent of first commitments to the Youth Authority have no prior local commitment or placement. This compares to 40 percent in 1990.

Co-Offenders

In 2001, 45 percent of first commitments to the Youth Authority had a least one co-offender in the commission of their primary committing offense.

This compares to 49 percent in 1990.

Number of Prior Escapes

The percentage of first commitments that had previously escaped from local custody was 22 percent in 2001. Although the percentage of first commitments that has previously escaped was 26 percent in 1990, it was 17 percent in 1997.

Length of Institutional Stay

For the 1,735 first commitments released to parole in 2001, the average length of institutional stay (prior to first parole) was 34.6 months. The average length of stay for parole violators re-released in 2001 was 12.5 months. The average length of stay for re-commitments that were released in 2001 was 29.2 months.

The overall institutional length of stay (combining first commitments, parole violators, and recommitments) was 28.3 months. Average length of institutional stay varies considerably by commitment offense, ranging from 87.4 months for wards whose primary commitment offense was Murder 1st Degree to 23.4 months for Burglary.

Length of Stay on Parole

In 2001 the average length of stay on parole was 21.1 months, which is the highest in the past nineteen years. In 1983 it was 18.5 months, but had dropped to 15.3 in 1990 before gradually increasing to 21.1 months in 2001.

Parents' Marital Status

Twenty percent of first commitments in 2001 had parents who were presently married, 31 percent had parents who had never married and 49 percent had parents who were no longer together due to divorce, legal separation or death. The percent of first commitments whose parents were no longer together due to divorce, legal separation or death decreased from 55 percent in 1990 to 49 percent in 2001. However, the percentage of those whose parents never married increased during the same period from 21 percent to 31 percent.

Religion

In 2001, of first commitments claiming a religious affiliation, 45 percent were Catholic, 44 percent Protestant, and 11 percent "Other." The "Other" category (including Jewish, Muslim, etc.) increased from 7 percent in 1990 to 11 percent in 2001.

Long Term Trends

Population and Average Length of Stay. Youth Authority data covering the 43-year period between 1959 and 2001 reveal some interesting changes. Change, of course, is the one constant and we see that some figures have fluctuated from year-to-year over that period, yet others have remained remarkably the same. Total first admissions were 4,059 in 1959 and have risen and fallen over the years, reaching a peak of 6,190 in 1965. At 1,592 in 2001, first admissions are at a 43-year low. Average daily population has fluctuated also, although not as much as admissions. The average daily population was 4,279 in 1959, reaching a peak of 9,772 in 1996. By 2001 it had dropped to 6,727 (please note that average daily population figures are different than the June 30 one-day counts presented elsewhere).

The reason for the more modest change in average daily population in spite of drastically falling admission figures is that the increasing length of institutional stay has kept the population more stable than would otherwise be the case.

For example, in 1961 the average length of stay for parole releases was 9 months, first admissions totaled 5,337, and yet the average daily population was 5,609. In contrast, the average length of stay for parole releases in 2001 had increased to 28 months – an almost 20-month increase – which partly accounts for an average daily population of 6,727 in spite of the fact that total admissions had dropped to only 1,592.


Age, area, and gender. The smallest change in the statistics presented for this 43-year period is average age at admission and area of commitment. Average age at admission was 16.9 in 1959 and was 17.2 in

2001. North/South first commitment rates in 2001 were basically identical to those in 1959 with 58 percent from Southern California and 47 percent from Northern California. The proportion of females committed to the Youth Authority in 2001, however, is less than half of that in 1959: females represented 14 percent of admissions in 1959 compared 6 percent in 2001.

Ethnicity. Whites comprised 60 percent of total Youth Authority first admissions in 1959 but dropped to 20 percent in 2001. The proportion of Hispanics rose from 20 percent in 1959 to 51 percent in 2001 and African Americans rose from 18 percent to 25 percent during the same period. The category "other" comprised 2 percent of admissions in 1959 and included Asians until 1982 when the "other" category comprised 2 percent and Asians .5 percent. In 2001, the "other" category comprised 2 percent of admissions and Asian 3 percent.

Commitments to the Youth Authority for Violent Offenses. Violent offenses represented 12 percent of the commitment offenses for first commitments in 1959 compared to 48 percent in 2001. Since 1985, violent offenders, as a percentage, have increased, resulting in a concomitant decrease in the percentage of property offenders. This trend has reversed in the last four years, with violent offenders making up a decreasing percentage of new commitments. In terms of sheer numbers, the reduction in the number of wards committed to the CYA for violent offenses during the last four years has been very dramatic. During calendar year 2000, half the number of violent offenders were committed to the CYA as were committed in 1996.

Commitments to the Youth Authority for Property and Drug Offenses. The number of wards committed for property offenses has been declining since 1986. After the influx of drug offenders to the CYA in the late 1980s, the number of wards committed for drug or other offenses has remained small and stable



through the 90s. The decline in commitments for property offenses seems to coincide with the reduction in property arrest rates for juveniles over the last 15 years. The recent dramatic reduction in CYA commitments for violent offenses, however, does not seem to reflect a similar reduction in violent juvenile arrest rates in California.

Commitments to the Youth Authority for Status Offenses. Commitments to the Youth Authority for “other” offenses, 39 percent of total first admissions in 1959, were 13 percent in 2001. The major change

in this category, however, occurred during the early 1970’s and by 1976, the “other” category had dropped to 11 percent of total admissions. This can be attributed largely to what is called the de-institutionalization movement. In 1975 the Youth Authority decided that juveniles committed for status offenses (offenses that are not crimes for adults) could no longer be “materially benefited” by a commitment to the Department. Thereafter juvenile court commitments for offenses such as truancy were no longer accepted. Prior to this, status offenses had comprised a majority of the “other” category offenses.

Statistical Reports

The preceding pages provide statistical highlights of the data that can be found in more detail in the tables, charts and reports that follow. The next two pages provide a population overview as of December 31, 2001, that includes total population, selected characteristics of the institution population, and average length of stay for Youth Authority wards first paroled during calendar year 2001.

The following two pages display selected data for the Youth Authority institutions and parole presented in side-by-side tables. The first page, *First Commitments and Institution Population*, displays selected data for wards first committed to the Youth Authority during the calendar year 2001 in the left column, and selected data for the entire institutional population on December 31, 2001, in the right column. The data presented include gender by ethnicity, primary commitment offense by gender, age distribution and the five counties committing the greatest number of wards to the Youth Authority.

The second page, *First Parole Releases and Parole Population*, displays selected data for parolees who were released to parole for the first time during the calendar year 2001 on the left and selected data for the entire parole population on December 31, 2001.

The data presented include institutional length of stay in months by ethnicity and gender, institutional length of stay by commitment offense and gender, age distribution and county of release for 2001 releases and gender by ethnicity, primary commitment offense by gender, age distribution and the top five counties in which parole population resided on December 31, 2001.

After this is a report, *Youth Authority First Commitment Characteristics: Calendar Year 2001*, that includes

data on court of commitment, primary commitment offense, average age at commitment and offender profile information such as ethnicity and prior delinquent behavior.

A second report, *A Comparison of First Commitment Characteristics: 1990-2001*, presents a multi-year comparison of first-commitment characteristics. Youth Authority (CYA) cases are distinguished from Department of Correction (CDC) cases.

A third report, *Length of Stay of Youth Authority Wards: 2001*, presents the average amount of time (length of stay) Youth Authority wards spent incarcerated prior to release to parole in 2001 and parole length of stay by year and reason for removal (e.g., discharge, revocation).

A fourth report, *A Comparison of the Youth Authority's Institution and Parole Populations: June 30 of Each Year, 1992-2001*, provides information on the characteristics of the Youth Authority's institution, camp and parole populations as of June 30 of years 1991 through 2001. The statistics include both Youth Authority (CYA) cases and Department of Correction (CDC) cases.

Following this is a table and three charts that present data on selected long-term trends. The table, *Characteristics of First Admissions to the California Youth Authority: 1959-2001*, compares selected characteristics of first admissions to the Youth Authority over the 43-year period between 1959 and 2001. Illustrating data contained in this table, the charts illustrate changes in CYA population, commitment offenses, and ward ethnicity from 1959 to 2001. The last item included is a three-page report that summarizes the mental health treatment needs of first commitments.

Department of the Youth Authority Population Overview

(as of December 31, 2001)

FACILITIES:

11 Institutions, 4 Conservation Camps, 16 Parole Offices

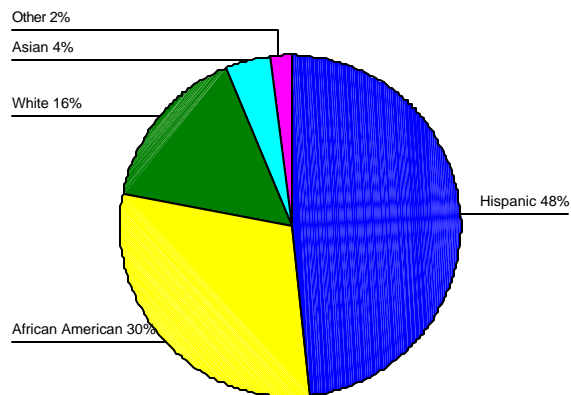
POPULATION (December 31, 2001):

Offenders in Youth Authority Institutions and Camps	6,335
In Department of Corrections	116
On Parole	4,345

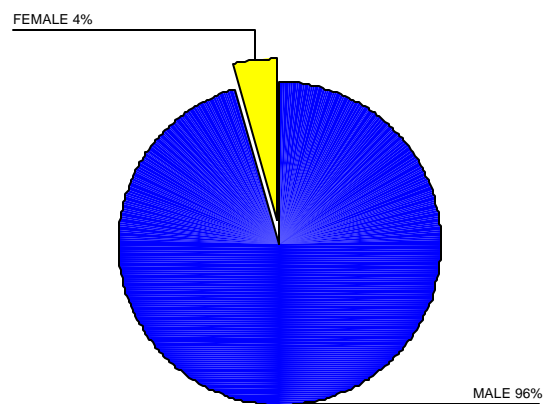
CHARACTERISTICS OF INSTITUTION POPULATION (December 31, 2001):

	CYA CASES	CDC CASES		CYA CASES	CDC CASES
TOTAL	6,367	84	AVERAGE AGE	19.4	17.7
Males	6,091	78	Age 13 and under	3	-
Females	276	6	Age 14	36	-
			Age 15	152	3
Juvenile	98%	-	Age 16	432	16
Criminal	2%	100%	Age 17	904	36
			Age 18	1,332	21
Homicide	6%	7%	Age 19	1,380	5
Robbery	23%	50%	Age 20	1,033	3
Assault	26%	30%	Age 21	331	-
Burglary	16%	1%	Age 22 and over	764	-
Drugs	4%	-			
Rape (Forcible)	3%	4%	COMMITTING COUNTY		
Other	22%	8%	Los Angeles	26%	31%
			Santa Clara	4%	-
White	16%	5%	Alameda	4%	-
Hispanic	48%	51%	Sacramento	3%	14%
African American	30%	35%	Kern	2%	2%
Asian	4%	8%	San Diego	5%	4%
Other	2%	1%	San Francisco	1%	-

Ethnicity of CYA Population 12/31/01



Gender of CYA Population 12/31/01



**Average Length of Stay of CYA Wards
First Paroled During Calendar Year 2001**

TOTAL	34.6 Months	Murder 1st	87.4 Months
Males	34.8 Months	Murder 2nd	86.1 Months
Females	31.9 Months	Manslaughter	46.5 Months
Juvenile Court	34.4 Months	Robbery (Enhanced)	39.4 Months
Criminal Court	39.2 Months	Robbery (Other)	34.3 Months
Felony	35.2 Months	Assault w/Intent	54.8 Months
Misdemeanor	12.6 Months	Aggravated Assault	35.9 Months
		Burglary 1st	29.3 Months
		Burglary (Other)	23.4 Months
		Rape (Forcible)	62.2 Months
		Sex Offenses (Other)	50.1 Months

**DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
FIRST COMMITMENTS AND INSTITUTION POPULATION**

First Commitments: Calendar Year 2001

Gender by Ethnicity

	MALE	FEMALE	Total(%)
TOTAL	1,501	91	1,592 (100%)
Hispanic	781	29	810 (50.9%)
African American	377	27	404 (25.4%)
White	269	31	300 (18.8%)
Asian	51	2	53 (3.3%)
Other	23	2	25 (1.6%)

Primary Commitment Offense

	MALE	FEMALE	Total(%)
TOTAL	1,501	91	1,592 (100%)
Homicide	21	2	23 (1.4%)
Robbery	315	19	334 (21%)
Assault	360	21	381 (23.9%)
Burglary	285	16	301 (18.9%)
Theft (except auto)	95	5	100 (6.3%)
Auto Theft	105	11	116 (7.3%)
Rape (forcible)	25	0	25 (1.6%)
Other Sex	114	1	115 (7.2%)
Drugs	77	7	84 (5.3%)
Arson	10	3	13 (0.8%)
Kidnap/Extortion	6	1	7 (0.4%)
Other	88	5	93 (5.8%)

Institution Population: December 31, 2001

Gender by Ethnicity

	MALE	FEMALE	Total(%)
TOTAL	6,169	282	6,451 (100%)
Hispanic	2,985	87	3,072 (47.6%)
African American	1,825	89	1,914 (29.7%)
White	979	87	1,066 (16.5%)
Asian	255	7	262 (4.1%)
Other	125	12	137 (2.1%)

Primary Commitment Offense

	MALE	FEMALE	Total(%)
TOTAL	6,169	282	6,451 (100%)
Homicide	366	28	394 (6.1%)
Robbery	1,442	71	1,513 (23.5%)
Assault	1,592	72	1,664 (25.8%)
Burglary	1,003	33	1,036 (16.1%)
Theft (except auto)	245	8	253 (3.9%)
Auto Theft	284	24	308 (4.8%)
Rape (forcible)	176	0	176 (2.7%)
Other Sex	447	3	450 (7.0%)
Drugs	269	16	285 (4.4%)
Arson	54	5	59 (0.9%)
Kidnap/Extortion	51	10	61 (0.9%)
Other	240	12	252 (3.9%)

**DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
FIRST PAROLE RELEASES AND PAROLE POPULATION**

First Parole Releases: Calendar Year 2001

Institutional Length of Stay: In Months

	MALE	FEMALE	Total
TOTAL	34.8	31.9	34.6
Hispanic	34.5	30.6	34.3
African American	37.7	32.3	37.4
White	30.4	31.3	30.5
Asian	35.5	34.0	35.5
Other	40.6	37.0	39.9

Institutional Length of Stay: In Months

	MALE	FEMALE	Total
TOTAL	34.8	31.9	34.6
Homicide	76.4	66.5	75.8
Robbery	36.7	32.7	36.4
Assault	35.1	35.3	35.1
Burglary	27.6	25.2	27.5
Theft (except auto)	25.3	19.6	25.1
Auto Theft	24.0	20.1	23.6
Rape (forcible)	62.2	na	62.2
Other Sex	50.1	na	50.1
Drugs	27.6	23.9	27.2
Arson	33.2	30.4	32.6
Kidnap/Extortion	53.5	44.9	51.8
Other	23.7	26.2	23.8

Parole Population: December 31, 2001

Gender by Ethnicity

	MALE	FEMALE	Total(%)
TOTAL	4,055	290	4,345 (100%)
Hispanic	2,121	114	2,235 (51.4%)
African American	971	82	1,053 (24.2%)
White	516	67	583 (13.4%)
Asian	334	9	343 (7.9%)
Other	113	18	131 (3.0%)

Primary Commitment Offense

	MALE	FEMALE	Total(%)
TOTAL	4,055	290	4,345 (100%)
Homicide	144	4	148 (3.4%)
Robbery	1,002	72	1,074 (24.7%)
Assault	1,618	102	1,720 (39.6%)
Burglary	459	26	485 (11.2%)
Theft (except auto)	165	17	182 (4.2%)
Auto Theft	171	22	193 (4.4%)
Rape (forcible)	63	2	65 (1.5%)
Other Sex	85	1	86 (2.0%)
Drugs	115	18	133 (3.1%)
Arson	37	6	43 (1.0%)
Kidnap/Extortion	29	6	35 (0.8%)
Other	167	14	181 (4.2%)

FIRST COMMITMENT CHARACTERISTICS CALENDAR YEAR 2001

INTRODUCTION

The characteristics presented in the following tables include such commitment statistics as court of commitment, primary commitment offense, and average age at the time of commitment, as well as offender profile information such as ethnicity and prior delinquent behavior. Significant statistics are highlighted on the next page.

CYA cases are offenders who have been committed directly to the Youth Authority. CDC cases are offenders from criminal court who have been committed to the Department of Corrections but who are ordered by the court to be housed in Youth Authority facilities pursuant to Section 1731.5(c) of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

The primary commitment offense categories used in this report consists of the following:

Violent Offenses: Homicide, robbery, all types of assaults, forcible rape, and kidnapping.

Property Offenses: Burglary, theft (including auto), forgery and check offenses, and arson.

Narcotic and Drug Offenses: All offenses related to narcotics and dangerous drugs.

Other Offenses: All offenses not specified above.

Information for this report is gathered from Referral Documents and Reception Center-Clinic Summaries.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2001, there were 1,592 first commitments to the Youth Authority, of which 1,518 (95%) were direct commitments (CYA cases) and 74 (5%) were offenders who were committed to prison, but who were ordered to serve at least part of their sentence at the Youth Authority (CDC cases).
- Of the 1,592 first commitments, 95 percent were from Juvenile Court and 5 percent were from Criminal Court. Of the 1,518 CYA cases, 99 percent were from Juvenile Court and 1 percent were from Criminal Court.
- By area, 58 percent of commitments came from Southern California, with 42 percent from Northern California.
- Forty-eight percent of the offenders were committed primarily for a violent offense, 33 percent for a property offense, 5 percent for a drug offense, and 13 percent for another offense.
- The average age of the first commitments at the time of admission was 17.2 years.
- Fifty-one percent of all 2001 first commitments were Hispanic, 25 percent were African American, 19 percent were White, 3 percent were Asian, and 2 percent were Other.
- Seventeen percent of the first commitments had no prior conviction or sustained petition.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY - 2001 BY SEX AND COURT OF COMMITMENT - INCLUDES CDC CASES																		
	***** MALES *****										FEMALES							
	TOTAL		TOTAL CYA CASES		TOTAL		JUVENILE COURT		CRIMINAL COURT		JUVENILE & CRIMINAL		TOTAL CDC CASES		MALES CRIMINAL COURT		FEMALES CRIMINAL COURT	
CHARACTERISTICS	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT
TOTAL FIRST ADMISSIONS	1592		1518		1431		1420		11		87		74		70		4	
COURT OF COMMITMENT	1592	100.0	1518	100.0	1431	100.0	1420	100.0	11	100.0	87	100.0	74	100.0	70	100.0	4	100.0
JUVENILE	1506	94.6	1506	99.2	1420	99.2	1420	100.0	0	0.0	86	98.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
CRIMINAL	86	5.4	12	0.8	11	0.8	0	0.0	11	100.0	1	1.1	74	100.0	70	100.0	4	100.0
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT	1592	100.0	1518	100.0	1431	100.0	1420	100.0	11	100.0	87	100.0	74	100.0	70	100.0	4	100.0
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA	241	15.1	240	15.8	221	15.4	219	15.4	2	18.2	19	21.8	1	1.4	1	1.4	0	0.0
ALAMEDA	51	3.2	51	3.4	49	3.4	49	3.5	0	0.0	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
CONTRA COSTA	40	2.5	39	2.6	33	2.3	32	2.3	1	9.1	6	6.9	1	1.4	1	1.4	0	0.0
MONTEREY	29	1.8	29	1.9	26	1.8	26	1.8	0	0.0	3	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SAN FRANCISCO	19	1.2	19	1.3	17	1.2	17	1.2	0	0.0	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SAN MATEO	16	1.0	16	1.1	15	1.0	15	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SANTA CLARA	43	2.7	43	2.8	42	2.9	41	2.9	1	9.1	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10 OTHER COUNTIES	43	2.7	43	2.8	39	2.7	39	2.7	0	0.0	4	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	421	26.4	394	26.0	365	25.5	361	25.4	4	36.4	29	33.3	27	36.5	25	35.7	2	50.0
BUTTE	8	0.5	8	0.5	8	0.6	8	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
FRESNO	82	5.2	74	4.9	66	4.6	66	4.6	0	0.0	8	9.2	8	10.8	8	11.4	0	0.0
KERN	25	1.6	20	1.3	18	1.3	17	1.2	1	9.1	2	2.3	5	6.8	5	7.1	0	0.0
MADERA	16	1.0	15	1.0	13	0.9	13	0.9	0	0.0	2	2.3	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
SACRAMENTO	52	3.3	45	3.0	39	2.7	38	2.7	1	9.1	6	6.9	7	9.5	5	7.1	2	50.0
SAN JOAQUIN	35	2.2	34	2.2	33	2.3	32	2.3	1	9.1	1	1.1	1	1.4	1	1.4	0	0.0
STANISLAUS	21	1.3	21	1.4	19	1.3	19	1.3	0	0.0	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TULARE	36	2.3	35	2.3	34	2.4	34	2.4	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.4	1	1.4	0	0.0
25 OTHER COUNTIES	147	9.2	142	9.4	135	9.4	134	9.4	1	9.1	7	8.0	5	6.8	5	7.1	0	0.0
LOS ANGELES	425	26.7	405	26.7	393	27.5	392	27.6	1	9.1	12	13.8	20	27.0	18	25.7	2	50.0
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	505	31.7	479	31.6	452	31.6	448	31.5	4	36.4	27	31.0	26	35.1	26	37.1	0	0.0
ORANGE	71	4.5	67	4.4	64	4.5	63	4.4	1	9.1	3	3.4	4	5.4	4	5.7	0	0.0
RIVERSIDE	79	5.0	68	4.5	64	4.5	64	4.5	0	0.0	4	4.6	11	14.9	11	15.7	0	0.0
SAN BERNARDINO	244	15.3	239	15.7	226	15.8	225	15.8	1	9.1	13	14.9	5	6.8	5	7.1	0	0.0
SAN DIEGO	68	4.3	64	4.2	61	4.3	59	4.2	2	18.2	3	3.4	4	5.4	4	5.7	0	0.0
SANTA BARBARA	7	0.4	6	0.4	6	0.4	6	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	1.4	0	0.0
VENTURA	31	1.9	31	2.0	27	1.9	27	1.9	0	0.0	4	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2 OTHER COUNTIES	5	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	1.4	0	0.0

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY - 2001 BY SEX AND COURT OF COMMITMENT - INCLUDES CDC CASES																		
	***** MALES *****										FEMALES							
	TOTAL		TOTAL CYA CASES		TOTAL		JUVENILE COURT		CRIMINAL COURT		JUVENILE & CRIMINAL		TOTAL CDC CASES		CRIMINAL COURT		CRIMINAL COURT	
CHARACTERISTICS	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT
PRIMARY COMMITMENT OFFENSE	1592	100.0	1518	100.0	1431	100.0	1420	100.0	11	100.0	87	100.0	74	100.0	70	100.0	4	100.0
VIOLENT OFFENSES	770	48.4	704	46.4	665	46.5	654	46.1	11	100.0	39	44.8	66	89.2	62	88.6	4	100.0
PROPERTY OFFENSES	530	33.3	529	34.8	494	34.5	494	34.8	0	0.0	35	40.2	1	1.4	1	1.4	0	0.0
NARCOTIC/DRUG OFFENSES	84	5.3	84	5.5	77	5.4	77	5.4	0	0.0	7	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
OTHER OFFENSES	208	13.1	201	13.2	195	13.6	195	13.7	0	0.0	6	6.9	7	9.5	7	10.0	0	0.0
ETHNIC GROUP	1592	100.0	1518	100.0	1431	100.0	1420	100.0	11	100.0	87	100.0	74	100.0	70	100.0	4	100.0
WHITE	300	18.8	295	19.4	264	18.4	264	18.6	0	0.0	31	35.6	5	6.8	5	7.1	0	0.0
HISPANIC	810	50.9	769	50.7	741	51.8	735	51.8	6	54.5	28	32.2	41	55.4	40	57.1	1	25.0
AFRICAN AMERICAN	404	25.4	382	25.2	358	25.0	355	25.0	3	27.3	24	27.6	22	29.7	19	27.1	3	75.0
ASIAN	53	3.3	48	3.2	46	3.2	44	3.1	2	18.2	2	2.3	5	6.8	5	7.1	0	0.0
OTHER	25	1.6	24	1.6	22	1.5	22	1.5	0	0.0	2	2.3	1	1.4	1	1.4	0	0.0
AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION	17.2		17.2		17.2		17.2		17.0		16.7		16.9		16.9		17.2	
OFFENDER'S MARITAL STATUS	1335	100.0	1273	100.0	1199	100.0	1190	100.0	9	100.0	74	100.0	62	100.0	60	100.0	2	100.0
NEVER MARRIED	1328	99.5	1266	99.5	1192	99.4	1183	99.4	9	100.0	74	100.0	62	100.0	60	100.0	2	100.0
PRESENTLY MARRIED	5	0.4	5	0.4	5	0.4	5	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NO LONGER MARRIED	2	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
OFFENDER'S CHILDREN*	1388	100.0	1325	100.0	1247	100.0	1237	100.0	10	100.0	78	100.0	63	100.0	61	100.0	2	100.0
NONE	1211	87.2	1155	87.2	1096	87.9	1087	87.9	9	90.0	59	75.6	56	88.9	54	88.5	2	100.0
ONE	159	11.5	152	11.5	133	10.7	132	10.7	1	10.0	19	24.4	7	11.1	7	11.5	0	0.0
TWO OR MORE	18	1.3	18	1.4	18	1.4	18	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
OFFENDER'S SIBLINGS	1366	100.0	1309	100.0	1231	100.0	1221	100.0	10	100.0	78	100.0	57	100.0	55	100.0	2	100.0
NONE	43	3.1	38	2.9	33	2.7	33	2.7	0	0.0	5	6.4	5	8.8	5	9.1	0	0.0
ONE	161	11.8	155	11.8	141	11.5	141	11.5	0	0.0	14	17.9	6	10.5	6	10.9	0	0.0
TWO	279	20.4	271	20.7	258	21.0	256	21.0	2	20.0	13	16.7	8	14.0	8	14.5	0	0.0
THREE	288	21.1	275	21.0	257	20.9	256	21.0	1	10.0	18	23.1	13	22.8	13	23.6	0	0.0
FOUR OR MORE	595	43.6	570	43.5	542	44.0	535	43.8	7	70.0	28	35.9	25	43.9	23	41.8	2	100.0
PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS	1373	100.0	1312	100.0	1236	100.0	1226	100.0	10	100.0	76	100.0	61	100.0	59	100.0	2	100.0
NEVER MARRIED	427	31.1	408	31.1	370	29.9	366	29.9	4	40.0	38	50.0	19	31.1	17	28.8	2	100.0
PRESENTLY MARRIED	276	20.1	257	19.6	248	20.1	247	20.1	1	10.0	9	11.8	19	31.1	19	32.2	0	0.0
NO LONGER MARRIED	670	48.8	647	49.3	618	50.0	613	50.0	5	50.0	29	38.2	23	37.7	23	39.0	0	0.0
*A significant percentage of this information is self-reported and has not been independently verified.																		

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY - 2001 BY SEX AND COURT OF COMMITMENT - INCLUDES CDC CASES																		
	***** MALES *****										FEMALES							
	TOTAL		TOTAL CYA CASES		TOTAL		JUVENILE COURT		CRIMINAL COURT		JUVENILE & CRIMINAL		TOTAL CDC CASES		MALES CRIMINAL COURT		FEMALES CRIMINAL COURT	
CHARACTERISTICS	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT	NBR	PCT
RELIGION	1293	100.0	1236	100.0	1172	100.0	1163	100.0	9	100.0	64	100.0	57	100.0	55	100.0	2	100.0
CATHOLIC	487	37.7	467	37.8	453	38.7	449	38.6	4	44.4	14	21.9	20	35.1	20	36.4	0	0.0
PROTESTANT	481	37.2	462	37.4	416	35.5	412	35.4	4	44.4	46	71.9	19	33.3	17	30.9	2	100.0
NONE	202	15.6	189	15.3	186	15.9	185	15.9	1	11.1	3	4.7	13	22.8	13	23.6	0	0.0
OTHER	123	9.5	118	9.5	117	10.0	117	10.1	0	0.0	1	1.6	5	8.8	5	9.1	0	0.0
DISABILITIES	1401	100.0	1338	100.0	1260	100.0	1250	100.0	10	100.0	78	100.0	63	100.0	61	100.0	2	100.0
NONE OR UNKNOWN	1287	91.9	1229	91.9	1154	91.6	1144	91.5	10	100.0	75	96.2	58	92.1	56	91.8	2	100.0
HANDICAP PRESENT	114	8.1	109	8.1	106	8.4	106	8.5	0	0.0	3	3.8	5	7.9	5	8.2	0	0.0
REGISTRATION REQUIRED	1591	100.0	1517	100.0	1430	100.0	1420	100.0	10	100.0	87	100.0	74	100.0	70	100.0	4	100.0
NO	1306	82.1	1248	82.3	1165	81.5	1159	81.6	6	60.0	83	95.4	58	78.4	54	77.1	4	100.0
YES	285	17.9	269	17.7	265	18.5	261	18.4	4	40.0	4	4.6	16	21.6	16	22.9	0	0.0
CO-OFFENDERS	1401	100.0	1338	100.0	1260	100.0	1250	100.0	10	100.0	78	100.0	63	100.0	61	100.0	2	100.0
NONE OR UNKNOWN	767	54.7	752	56.2	696	55.2	695	55.6	1	10.0	56	71.8	15	23.8	14	23.0	1	50.0
ONE OR TWO	502	35.8	463	34.6	446	35.4	439	35.1	7	70.0	17	21.8	39	61.9	38	62.3	1	50.0
THREE OR MORE	132	9.4	123	9.2	118	9.4	116	9.3	2	20.0	5	6.4	9	14.3	9	14.8	0	0.0
PRIOR CONVICTIONS OR SUSTAINED PETITIONS	1379	100.0	1316	100.0	1238	100.0	1228	100.0	10	100.0	78	100.0	63	100.0	61	100.0	2	100.0
NONE	235	17.0	208	15.8	191	15.4	185	15.1	6	60.0	17	21.8	27	42.9	25	41.0	2	100.0
ONE	217	15.7	201	15.3	182	14.7	182	14.8	0	0.0	19	24.4	16	25.4	16	26.2	0	0.0
TWO	236	17.1	231	17.6	215	17.4	213	17.3	2	20.0	16	20.5	5	7.9	5	8.2	0	0.0
THREE	225	16.3	217	16.5	201	16.2	200	16.3	1	10.0	16	20.5	8	12.7	8	13.1	0	0.0
FOUR	166	12.0	160	12.2	157	12.7	157	12.8	0	0.0	3	3.8	6	9.5	6	9.8	0	0.0
FIVE OR MORE	300	21.8	299	22.7	292	23.6	291	23.7	1	10.0	7	9.0	1	1.6	1	1.6	0	0.0
PRIOR COMMITMENTS	1392	100.0	1329	100.0	1251	100.0	1241	100.0	10	100.0	78	100.0	63	100.0	61	100.0	2	100.0
NONE	522	37.5	478	36.0	400	32.0	392	31.6	8	80.0	78	100.0	44	69.8	42	68.9	2	100.0
ONE	341	24.5	327	24.6	327	26.1	326	26.3	1	10.0	0	0.0	14	22.2	14	23.0	0	0.0
TWO	284	20.4	280	21.1	280	22.4	279	22.5	1	10.0	0	0.0	4	6.3	4	6.6	0	0.0
THREE OR MORE	245	17.6	244	18.4	244	19.5	244	19.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	1.6	0	0.0
PRIOR ESCAPES	1401	100.0	1338	100.0	1260	100.0	1250	100.0	10	100.0	78	100.0	63	100.0	61	100.0	2	100.0
NONE OR UNKNOWN	1097	78.3	1037	77.5	959	76.1	950	76.0	9	90.0	78	100.0	60	95.2	58	95.1	2	100.0
ONE OR MORE	304	21.7	301	22.5	301	23.9	300	24.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	3	4.9	0	0.0

A COMPARISON OF FIRST COMMITMENT CHARACTERISTICS

1990 - 2001

This report presents a multi-year comparison of first-commitment characteristics. The items selected are those that have been most frequently requested and which have also been relatively reliable.

The primary-commitment-offense categories used are:

Violent Offenses: Homicide, robbery, all types of assaults, forcible rape, and kidnapping.

Property Offenses: Burglary, theft (including auto), forgery and check offenses, and arson.

Drug Offenses: All offenses related to narcotics and dangerous drugs.

Other Offenses: All offenses not specified above.

Special Note: This report distinguishes between CYA and CDC (Department of Corrections) cases. CYA cases are youth committed directly to the Youth Authority. CDC cases are youth committed to prison (CDC), but ordered by the court to serve at least part of their sentence in Youth Authority facilities.

Information for this report is gathered from Referral Documents and Reception Center-Clinic Summaries.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2001, total first commitments to the Youth Authority decreased by 16 percent from 2000 first commitments, and decreased by 56 percent as compared to 1990 admissions.
- In 2001, CDC cases represented less than 5 percent of all first commitments, as compared to 27 percent in 1990.

- Ethnic minorities made up 81 percent of the 2001 first commitments, similar to the 80 percent in 1990.
- Violent offenders — that is, offenders committed *primarily* for a violent offense — represented 48 percent of all the 2001 first commitments, virtually the same as 2000. Commitments for property offenses increased during 2001 from 31 percent to 33 percent. Commitments decreased during 2001 from 7 percent to 5 percent for drug offenses; and other offenses remained at 13 percent.
- In 2001, 17 percent of first commitments had no prior conviction or sustained petition. In 1990, the comparable figure was 19 percent.
- In 2001, 38 percent of first commitments had no prior local commitment (e.g., juvenile hall or camp). In 1990, the comparable figure was 40 percent.

SUMMARY OF ITEMS

Sex

The percentage of female first commitments has fluctuated between 3 and 5 percent for the past 12 years. In 2001, females made up 6 percent of all first commitments.

Court of Commitment

Historically, the majority of Youth Authority first commitments have come from the juvenile courts. For the years shown, the proportion of juvenile court commitments has varied from a low of 67 percent in 1990 to a high of 95 percent in 2001.

County of Commitment

Historically, over half of all commitments have been from Southern California (including

Los Angeles). In 2001, this area provided 58 percent of total commitments, with 27 percent from Los Angeles County alone.

Primary Commitment Offense

Since 1990, violent offenses (as the *primary* offense) climbed steadily to a high of 60 percent in 1997. In 2001, however, this figure has decreased to 48 percent.

The percentage of those committed *primarily* for property offenses in 2001 was 33 percent, as compared to 32 percent in 1990.

The proportion of commitments *primarily* for a drug offense was 5 percent in 2001, as compared to 15 percent in 1990.

Ethnic Group

Commitments of minority youth increased from 80 percent in 1990 to 86 percent in 1998. In 2001, Hispanics represented the largest group (51 percent). Their increase from 39 percent among 1990 admissions is the most marked change. Also significant, is the drop from 34 percent in 1990 to 25 percent in 2001 for African Americans.

Average Age at Admission

The average age at admission has gradually decreased over time, from 17.7 years in 1990, to 17.0 years in 1997 through 1999. In 2001, the average age at admission was 17.2 years.

Number of Prior Escapes

The percentage of first commitments who had previously escaped from local custody was at 26 percent in 1990. By 1997, it had decreased to 17 percent; by 2001, the figure had increased to 22 percent.

Co-Offenders

About half of the youth admitted over the years have had at least one co-offender in the commission of their primary committing offense. In 2001, the figure was 45 percent.

Disabilities

Since 1990, the percentage of cases identified as having a physical or medical disability at the time of commitment has held steady at about 8 percent.

Reading Comprehension

The overall average grade level of those tested has ranged between eighth and ninth grade for the past twelve years. In 2001, the average reading grade level was unavailable due to a change in the type of test administered.

Mathematics Concepts

The average grade level of those tested has consistently been at the seventh or eighth grade level since 1990. For 2001 first commitments, the average grade level was unavailable due to a change in the type of test administered.

Prior Convictions or Sustained Petitions

In 1990, 19 percent of first commitments had no prior convictions or sustained petitions. For 2001 first commitments, it was 17 percent.

Prior Commitments

In 1990, 40 percent of first commitments had no prior local commitment/placement. For 2001 first commitments, it was 38 percent.

Religion

The change in religious affiliation (among those first commitments claiming an affiliation) has been an increase in "Other" (including Jewish, Muslim, etc.) from 7 percent in 1990, to 11 percent in 2001.

Parents' Marital Status

About 49 percent of first commitments in 2001 came from homes affected by divorce, separation or death of parents, a decrease from 55 percent in 1990. However, the percentage of those whose parents never married increased during the same period, from 21 percent to 31 percent.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
1990 THROUGH 2001
(Showing percentages of totals)

TOTAL												
CHARACTERISTICS	1990			1991			1992			1993		
	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC
TOTAL FIRST COMMITMENTS	3,615	2,623	992	3,474	2,605	869	3,837	2,844	993	3,640	2,676	964
MALE	96.3	95.8	97.7	96.6	96.3	97.6	96.8	96.8	96.9	96.3	95.6	98.1
FEMALE	3.7	4.2	2.3	3.4	3.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.4	1.9
COURT OF COMMITMENT	3,615	2,623	992	3,474	2,605	869	3,837	2,844	993	3,640	2,676	964
JUVENILE	67.3	92.8	-	70.9	94.5	-	69.4	93.6	-	67.9	92.4	-
CRIMINAL	32.7	7.2	100.0	29.1	5.5	100.0	30.6	6.4	100.0	32.1	7.6	100.0
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT	3,615	2,623	992	3,474	2,605	869	3,837	2,844	993	3,640	2,676	964
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA	19.0	17.3	23.5	17.3	16.0	21.8	18.1	18.2	18.0	19.0	18.9	19.6
ALAMEDA	5.0	6.1	1.9	4.4	5.2	2.1	4.1	5.2	0.7	3.6	4.3	1.6
CONTRA COSTA	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.2
MONTEREY	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.3
SAN FRANCISCO	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.3	0.9	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.0	2.4
SAN MATEO	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.4
SANTA CLARA	5.1	4.0	8.3	5.4	4.8	7.2	5.0	4.8	2.5	4.1	3.6	5.4
10 OTHER COUNTIES	3.9	3.0	6.3	2.8	1.9	5.6	3.4	2.4	6.2	4.1	3.7	5.3
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	27.4	27.7	26.5	26.8	26.8	26.3	27.0	29.1	21.0	26.7	28.1	22.6
BUTTE	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0
FRESNO	4.6	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.5	3.6	4.7	5.1	3.7	5.8	6.3	4.4
KERN	4.0	4.7	2.0	5.3	6.3	2.2	4.6	5.6	1.9	3.2	3.5	2.3
MADERA	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.4
SACRAMENTO	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.5	4.8	3.6	3.9	4.5	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.0
SAN JOAQUIN	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.5	4.7	3.7	4.2	2.3	2.9	3.2	2.1
STANISLAUS	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.4
TULARE	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.2	2.2	2.4	1.5
25 OTHER COUNTIES	5.5	5.1	6.5	5.6	5.4	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.2	5.5
LOS ANGELES	37.0	38.1	34.0	39.0	40.2	35.2	39.1	37.4	43.9	36.1	35.3	38.3
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	16.6	16.9	16.0	16.9	17.0	16.7	15.8	15.3	17.1	18.2	17.7	19.5
ORANGE	3.0	3.5	1.7	3.9	4.6	1.8	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.9
RIVERSIDE	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.5
SAN BERNARDINO	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.4	3.0	4.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.4	2.2	3.1
SAN DIEGO	5.3	5.7	4.6	4.5	4.0	5.9	3.5	3.2	4.1	5.3	5.4	4.8
SANTA BARBARA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.8
VENTURA	2.6	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.4
2 OTHER COUNTIES	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	-
PRIMARY COMMITMENT												
OFFENSE	3,615	2,623	992	3,474	2,605	869	3,837	2,844	993	3,640	2,676	964
VIOLENT OFFENSES	47.6	46.0	51.9	51.3	49.0	58.2	57.2	53.0	69.4	59.0	54.2	72.2
PROPERTY OFFENSES	32.5	33.5	29.9	31.8	34.1	25.0	28.4	31.7	19.2	27.5	31.2	17.5
DRUG OFFENSES	15.0	15.9	12.5	11.0	11.4	9.7	9.2	9.9	6.9	7.9	8.2	7.0
OTHER OFFENSES	4.9	4.6	5.7	5.9	5.5	7.1	5.2	5.4	4.5	5.6	6.4	3.3
ETHNIC GROUP	3,615	2,623	992	3,474	2,605	869	3,837	2,844	993	3,640	2,676	964
WHITE	20.4	18.9	24.3	18.4	16.7	23.8	17.2	16.5	19.3	15.2	15.0	15.9
HISPANIC	38.6	39.3	37.0	40.9	41.8	38.2	46.2	46.3	45.6	46.4	46.8	45.3
AFRICAN AMERICAN	34.3	35.5	30.9	31.7	33.1	27.5	29.0	30.2	25.8	29.1	29.5	27.8
ASIAN	4.0	3.8	4.4	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.1	4.8	6.1	6.2	5.6	7.7
OTHER	2.7	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.0	4.6	2.5	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
1990 THROUGH 2001
(Showing percentages of totals)

TOTAL													
CHARACTERISTICS	1994			1995			1996			1997			
	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	
TOTAL FIRST COMMITMENT	3,589	2,771	818	3,788	2,980	808	3,490	2,870	620	2,245	2,043	202	
MALE	96.6	96.3	97.6	95.9	95.4	97.6	95.5	95.5	95.6	95.0	94.9	96.5	
FEMALE	3.4	3.7	2.4	4.1	4.6	2.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.1	3.5	
COURT OF COMMITMENT	3,589	2,771	818	3,788	2,980	808	3,490	2,870	620	2,245	2,043	202	
JUVENILE	71.8	93.0	-	7.6	96.1	-	79.1	96.2	-	86.5	95.1	-	
CRIMINAL	28.2	7.0	100.0	24.4	3.9	100.0	20.9	3.8	100.0	13.5	4.9	100.0	
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT	3,589	2,771	818	3,788	2,980	808	3,490	2,870	620	2,245	2,043	202	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA	18.7	19.0	17.7	18.9	19.6	16.3	17.9	19.3	11.1	17.2	18.6	2.5	
ALAMEDA	4.3	5.1	1.5	5.0	5.9	1.5	3.3	3.7	1.1	3.7	4.1	-	
CONTRA COSTA	2.4	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.0	
MONTEREY	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.8	0.1	2.0	2.4	0.2	2.2	2.4	-	
SAN FRANCISCO	1.4	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	-	
SAN MATEO	1.7	4.1	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	-	
SANTA CLARA	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.2	5.4	6.0	2.6	3.8	4.1	1.0	
10 OTHER COUNTIES	4.0	9.1	5.2	4.1	3.7	5.3	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.3	0.5	
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	31.6	34.1	23.1	30.8	32.9	22.8	26.6	27.4	22.7	25.5	26.5	15.3	
BUTTE	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	
FRESNO	6.0	6.8	3.1	5.7	6.3	3.5	6.1	6.5	4.5	6.2	6.7	1.5	
KERN	5.1	6.3	1.3	4.7	5.4	2.1	3.9	4.3	2.1	1.6	1.8	-	
MADERA	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.5	
SACRAMENTO	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	4.4	3.2	2.9	5.9	
SAN JOAQUIN	3.9	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.5	
STANISLAUS	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.7	-	
TULARE	2.7	2.6	3.1	4.6	5.0	3.2	2.5	2.9	1.0	2.8	2.9	1.0	
25 OTHER COUNTIES	7.3	8.1	4.6	7.3	7.8	5.4	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.3	6.7	2.5	
LOS ANGELES	27.4	24.4	37.4	26.5	23.0	39.5	29.6	27.4	39.8	28.7	26.3	53.0	
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	22.3	22.5	21.8	23.8	24.4	21.4	26.0	25.9	26.3	28.6	28.5	29.2	
ORANGE	3.4	3.3	3.9	5.9	6.5	4.0	7.9	8.6	4.4	6.7	6.8	5.9	
RIVERSIDE	4.0	3.6	5.4	4.5	3.8	6.8	5.8	4.8	10.5	7.3	6.8	12.4	
SAN BERNARDINO	2.7	2.2	4.	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.7	5.3	5.4	4.0	
SAN DIEGO	8.9	10.3	4.3	7.6	8.3	5.0	8.1	8.6	5.6	7.3	7.7	3.0	
SANTA BARBARA	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	-	
VENTURA	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.8	3.5	
2 OTHER COUNTIES	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	
PRIMARY COMMITMENT													
OFFENSE	3,589	2,771	818	3,788	2,980	808	3,490	2,870	620	2,245	2,043	202	
VIOLENT OFFENSES	55.9	51.1	72.05	5.3	49.4	76.9	56.8	52.0	79.2	59.5	56.5	89.6	
PROPERTY OFFENSES	30.2	34.1	17.02	8.4	32.1	14.9	28.8	32.3	12.3	25.5	27.8	3.0	
DRUG OFFENSES	6.9	7.5	5.1	7.9	9.1	3.8	6.0	6.5	3.4	5.2	5.3	4.0	
OTHER OFFENSES	7.0	7.3	5.9	8.3	9.4	4.5	8.5	9.2	5.2	9.8	10.4	3.5	
ETHNIC GROUP	3,589	2,771	818	3,788	2,980	808	3,490	2,870	620	2,245	2,043	202	
WHITE	17.7	18.2	16.0	16.4	17.2	13.6	15.7	15.6	16.1	14.8	15.3	9.9	
HISPANIC	42.4	42.9	40.8	47.1	48.4	42.2	48.1	48.7	45.2	49.0	48.8	51.0	
AFRICAN AMERICAN	29.5	28.7	31.9	27.4	25.6	34.0	26.9	26.3	30.0	26.6	26.7	25.7	
ASIAN	7.0	6.6	8.3	5.9	5.5	7.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	7.4	7.0	11.4	
OTHER	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
1990 THROUGH 2001
(Showing percentages of totals)

TOTAL												
CHARACTERISTICS	1998			1999			2000			2001		
	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC
TOTAL FIRST COMMITMENT	2,154	2,034	120	2,183	2,087	96	1,904	1,820	84	1,592	1,518	74
MALE	95.7	95.5	98.3	94.0	94.0	91.7	95.1	95.0	96.4	94.3	94.3	94.6
FEMALE	4.3	4.5	1.7	6.0	6.0	8.3	4.9	5.0	3.6	5.7	5.7	5.4
COURT OF COMMITMENT	2,154	2,034	120	2,183	2,087	96	1,904	1,820	84	1,592	1,518	74
JUVENILE	91.2	96.6	-	93.1	97.4	-	94.0	98.4	-	94.6	99.2	-
CRIMINAL	8.8	3.4	100.0	6.9	2.6	100.0	6.0	1.6	100.0	5.4	0.8	100.0
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT	2,154	2,034	120	2,183	2,087	96	1,904	1,820	84	1,592	1,518	74
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA	18.4	19.3	3.3	19.4	20.2	2.1	19.6	20.2	7.1	15.1	15.8	1.4
ALAMEDA	3.8	4.0	-	5.6	5.9	-	5.0	5.3	-	3.2	3.4	-
CONTRA COSTA	2.4	2.5	0.8	2.3	2.4	-	2.6	2.7	-	2.5	2.6	1.4
MONTEREY	3.1	3.3	-	1.2	1.3	-	1.8	1.9	-	1.8	1.9	-
SAN FRANCISCO	0.6	0.6	-	0.5	0.6	-	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	-
SAN MATEO	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.3	2.4	-	1.0	1.1	-
SANTA CLARA	4.1	4.3	0.8	4.0	4.2	-	2.8	2.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	-
10 OTHER COUNTIES	2.9	3.0	0.8	4.2	4.4	1.0	3.9	3.8	4.8	2.7	2.8	-
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	25.3	25.5	21.7	24.5	24.6	21.9	25.0	25.3	19.0	26.4	26.0	36.5
BUTTE	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.5	0.5	-
FRESNO	5.6	5.9	0.8	6.5	6.8	-	3.5	3.5	3.6	5.2	4.9	10.8
KERN	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.4	2.3	5.2	1.8	1.7	4.8	1.6	1.3	6.8
MADERA	0.9	1.0	-	0.4	0.4	-	1.2	1.2	-	1.0	1.0	-
SACRAMENTO	2.0	1.8	6.7	3.0	2.8	6.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.0	9.5
SAN JOAQUIN	1.9	1.7	5.8	3.2	3.1	5.2	2.8	2.9	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.4
STANISLAUS	1.7	1.8	-	0.8	0.9	-	1.5	1.6	-	1.3	1.4	-
TULARE	2.4	2.3	4.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.5	3.6	1.2	2.3	2.3	1.4
25 OTHER COUNTIES	7.8	8.1	2.5	5.7	5.8	3.1	6.9	7.1	3.6	9.2	9.4	6.8
LOS ANGELES	26.1	24.3	55.8	27.5	26.4	52.1	27.0	25.8	52.4	26.7	26.7	27.0
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	30.2	30.8	19.2	28.6	28.8	24.0	28.4	28.7	21.4	31.7	31.6	35.1
ORANGE	7.1	7.5	0.8	5.6	5.7	3.1	4.4	4.5	2.4	4.5	4.4	5.4
RIVERSIDE	6.4	6.3	7.5	6.3	6.2	7.3	3.6	3.4	8.3	5.0	4.5	14.9
SAN BERNARDINO	7.7	7.7	8.3	8.8	8.9	8.3	13.1	13.2	9.5	15.3	15.7	6.8
SAN DIEGO	5.7	5.9	0.8	5.5	5.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	1.2	4.3	4.2	5.4
SANTA BARBARA	0.8	0.8	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.7	0.7	-	0.4	0.4	1.4
VENTURA	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	-	2.3	2.4	-	1.9	2.0	-
2 OTHER COUNTIES	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	1.4
PRIMARY COMMITMENT												
OFFENSE	2,154	2,034	120	2,183	2,087	96	1,904	1,820	84	1,592	1,518	74
VIOLENT OFFENSES	53.9	51.7	91.7	51.1	49.3	89.6	48.8	47.1	86.9	48.4	46.4	89.2
PROPERTY OFFENSES	28.5	30.0	2.5	32.7	33.8	8.3	31.4	32.6	6.0	33.3	34.8	1.4
DRUG OFFENSES	7.1	7.4	2.5	5.6	5.9	-	6.6	6.8	2.4	5.3	5.5	-
OTHER OFFENSES	10.5	10.9	3.3	10.6	11.0	2.1	13.2	13.6	4.8	13.1	13.2	9.5
ETHNIC GROUP	2,154	2,034	120	2,183	2,087	96	1,904	1,820	84	1,592	1,518	74
WHITE	14.3	14.7	7.5	15.5	15.9	6.3	19.5	20.1	7.1	18.8	19.4	6.8
HISPANIC	52.8	52.8	54.2	48.9	48.4	58.3	46.4	45.9	57.1	50.9	50.7	55.4
AFRICAN AMERICAN	24.2	23.8	30.0	28.8	28.7	32.3	28.5	28.5	29.8	25.4	25.2	29.7
ASIAN	5.4	5.3	6.7	4.6	4.6	3.1	3.7	3.8	2.4	3.3	3.2	6.8
OTHER	3.3	3.4	1.7	2.2	2.3	-	1.8	1.8	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.4

**CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
1990 THROUGH 2001**

(Showing percentages of totals)

TOTAL												
CHARACTERISTICS	1990			1991			1992			1993		
	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC
AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION	17.7	17.1	19.4	17.5	17.0	19.3	17.6	17.0	19.2	17.5	16.9	19.0
PRIOR ESCAPES	3,046	2,252	794	2,780	1,860	620	2,967	2,209	758	1,769	1,250	519
NONE OR UNKNOWN	74.4	68.6	90.7	74.8	69.3	91.3	77.0	71.6	92.9	80.8	76.6	90.9
ONE OR MORE	25.6	31.4	9.3	25.2	30.7	8.7	23.0	28.4	7.1	19.2	23.4	9.1
CO-OFFENDERS	3,046	2,252	794	2,480	1,860	620	2,967	2,209	758	1,769	1,250	519
NONE OR UNKNOWN	51.3	51.8	50.0	46.7	47.3	45.0	45.0	47.1	38.8	47.0	51.2	36.8
ONE OR TWO	37.6	36.8	39.7	40.7	39.9	42.9	41.4	38.8	49.0	39.9	36.6	48.0
THREE OR MORE	11.1	11.4	10.3	12.6	12.8	12.1	13.6	14.1	12.2	13.1	12.2	15.2
DISABILITIES	3,046	2,252	794	2,480	1,860	620	2,967	2,209	758	1,769	1,250	519
NONE OR UNKNOWN	91.6	92.0	90.6	92.3	91.7	93.9	91.4	91.3	91.8	91.1	90.8	91.9
HANDICAP PRESENT	8.4	8.0	9.4	7.7	8.3	6.1	8.6	8.7	8.2	8.9	9.2	8.1
READING COMPREHENSION (AVERAGE GRADE LEVEL)	7.8	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.8	9.0	8.3	8.1	9.1	8.3	8.0	9.0
MATHEMATICS CONCEPTS (AVERAGE GRADE LEVEL)	6.9	6.7	7.4	7.3	7.0	8.0	7.5	7.2	8.1	7.3	6.9	8.0
PRIOR CONVICTIONS OR SUSTAINED PETITIONS	2,987	2,209	778	2,430	1,828	602	2,926	2,180	746	1,752	1,233	519
NONE	19.0	14.8	31.0	20.0	14.9	35.4	21.0	14.9	38.7	24.4	18.6	38.2
ONE THRU FOUR	62.1	64.2	56.3	61.8	64.7	53.2	60.6	64.1	50.6	61.8	64.4	55.4
FIVE OR MORE	18.9	21.0	12.7	18.2	20.4	11.4	18.4	21.0	10.7	13.8	17.0	6.4
PRIOR COMMITMENTS	3,010	2,229	781	2,450	1,845	605	2,947	2,203	744	1,748	1,237	511
NONE	40.1	33.6	58.5	50.2	44.9	66.4	46.4	39.5	66.9	48.8	40.4	69.1
ONE	29.3	31.6	22.9	23.6	26.0	16.5	26.0	28.2	19.4	26.9	30.3	18.8
TWO	16.8	19.0	10.6	15.5	17.5	9.3	15.3	17.8	7.7	15.8	18.9	8.2
THREE OR MORE	13.8	15.8	8.0	10.7	11.6	7.8	12.3	14.5	6.0	8.5	10.4	3.9
RELIGION	2,282	1,728	554	1,847	1,398	449	2,192	1,642	550	1,555	1,104	451
CATHOLIC	48.1	47.4	50.4	52.1	53.9	46.8	53.1	53.8	51.1	57.1	57.3	56.3
PROTESTANT	44.8	45.8	41.7	36.7	36.3	37.9	38.0	38.1	37.5	35.2	35.5	34.6
OTHER	7.1	6.8	7.9	11.2	9.8	15.3	8.9	8.1	11.4	7.7	7.2	9.1
PARENTS' MARITAL STATUS	2,963	2,210	753	2,412	1,814	598	2,894	2,168	726	1,742	1,230	512
NEVER MARRIED	21.1	23.1	15.5	18.8	20.8	12.5	20.6	22.1	16.2	20.4	21.8	17.0
PRESENTLY MARRIED	24.1	21.8	30.7	25.2	23.3	31.1	26.4	23.8	33.9	28.9	25.8	36.1
NO LONGER MARRIED	54.8	55.1	53.8	56.0	55.9	56.4	53.0	54.1	49.9	50.7	52.4	46.9

n/a = Data not available.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
1990 THROUGH 2001**

(Showing percentages of totals)

CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL											
	1994			1995			1996			1997		
	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC
AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION	17.4	17.0	19.0	17.4	17.0	18.9	17.2	17.0	18.4	17.0	17.0	17.2
PRIOR ESCAPES	2,833	2,200	633	3,095	2,432	663	2,963	2,411	552	2,016	1,834	182
NONE OR UNKNOWN	75.0	70.5	90.8	73.7	69.2	89.9	78.1	74.8	92.4	83.1	82.0	94.5
ONE OR MORE	25.0	29.5	9.2	26.3	30.8	10.1	21.9	25.2	7.6	16.9	18.0	5.5
CO-OFFENDERS	2,833	2,200	633	3,095	2,432	663	2,963	2,411	552	2,016	1,834	182
NONE OR UNKNOWN	49.6	52.5	39.2	50.3	53.5	38.8	48.2	51.1	35.5	50.2	52.4	28.0
ONE OR TWO	37.7	34.5	49.1	38.0	35.2	48.6	38.7	37.0	46.6	36.4	34.8	52.2
THREE OR MORE	12.7	13.0	11.7	11.6	11.3	12.7	13.1	12.0	17.9	13.4	12.8	19.8
DISABILITIES	2,833	2,200	633	3,095	2,432	663	2,963	2,411	552	2,016	1,834	182
NONE OR UNKNOWN	91.4	91.3	91.6	92.6	92.4	93.7	92.5	92.6	91.8	92.2	92.1	92.9
HANDICAP PRESENT	8.6	8.7	8.4	7.4	7.6	6.3	7.5	7.4	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.1
READING COMPREHENSION (AVERAGE GRADE LEVEL)	8.8	8.6	9.1	8.5	8.3	9.2	8.4	8.3	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.7
MATHEMATICS CONCEPTS (AVERAGE GRADE LEVEL)	7.5	7.4	8.0	7.5	7.4	8.1	7.4	7.3	8.1	7.2	7.1	7.8
PRIOR CONVICTIONS OR SUSTAINED PETITIONS	2,788	2,164	624	3,095	2,432	663	2,920	2,376	544	1,957	1,781	176
NONE	21.4	17.9	33.7	20.0	15.7	35.9	21.7	17.1	41.9	23.1	21.2	42.6
ONE THRU FOUR	58.6	59.5	55.4	57.6	59.0	52.6	59.1	61.1	50.6	58.9	59.7	51.1
FIVE OR MORE	20.0	22.6	10.9	22.4	25.3	11.5	19.2	21.8	7.5	18.0	19.1	6.3
PRIOR COMMITMENTS	2,805	2,177	628	3,095	2,432	663	2,938	2,392	546	1,983	1,806	177
NONE	50.3	46.3	64.2	48.8	44.8	63.3	43.5	38.3	66.3	50.7	48.6	72.9
ONE	20.8	22.0	16.6	22.4	23.1	19.6	25.4	26.8	18.9	22.5	22.9	18.1
TWO	15.2	16.5	10.8	14.8	16.2	9.5	17.6	19.9	7.9	15.3	16.2	6.2
THREE OR MORE	13.7	15.2	8.4	14.1	15.8	7.5	13.5	15.0	7.0	11.4	12.3	2.8
RELIGION	1,888	1,454	434	2,195	1,714	481	2,149	1,736	413	1,568	1,413	155
CATHOLIC	52.5	53.7	48.6	50.2	50.5	48.9	46.9	47.9	42.4	43.8	43.0	51.0
PROTESTANT	39.3	38.7	41.3	38.9	38.9	38.9	41.9	40.7	47.0	43.8	44.0	41.3
OTHER	8.2	7.6	10.1	10.9	10.6	12.3	11.2	11.3	10.7	12.5	13.0	7.7
PARENTS' MARITAL STATUS	2,750	2,141	609	3,024	2,379	645	2,875	2,348	527	1,952	1,774	178
NEVER MARRIED	24.6	26.5	18.1	26.5	26.8	25.3	26.5	27.0	24.3	26.2	26.6	22.5
PRESENTLY MARRIED	24.6	22.7	31.2	23.5	21.9	29.8	24.1	24.0	24.3	25.7	25.1	31.5
NO LONGER MARRIED	50.8	50.8	50.7	50.0	51.3	45.0	49.4	49.0	51.4	48.1	48.3	46.1

**CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
1990 THROUGH 2001**

(Showing percentages of totals)

TOTAL													
CHARACTERISTICS		1998			1999			2000			2001		
		TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC	TOTAL	CYA	CDC
AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION	.....	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.0	17.2	17.2	16.9
PRIOR ESCAPES.....		1,682	1,587	95	1,900	1,822	78	1,501	1,437	64	1,401	1,338	78
NONE OR UNKNOWN	.....	82.1	81.4	93.7	76.6	75.6	98.7	78.8	78.1	93.8	78.3	77.5	95.2
ONE OR MORE	.....	17.9	18.6	6.3	23.4	24.4	1.3	21.2	21.9	6.3	21.7	22.5	4.8
CO-OFFENDERS	.....	1,682	1,587	95	1,900	1,822	78	1,501	1,437	64	1,401	1,338	78
NONE OR UNKNOWN	.....	53.8	55.5	26.3	53.3	54.6	23.1	55.8	56.6	37.5	54.7	56.2	23.8
ONE OR TWO	.....	34.8	33.4	58.9	35.8	35.0	53.8	35.6	34.9	53.1	35.8	34.6	61.9
THREE OR MORE	.....	11.4	11.2	14.7	10.9	10.4	23.1	8.5	8.5	9.4	9.4	9.2	14.3
DISABILITIES	.....	1,682	1,587	95	1,900	1,822	78	1,501	1,437	64	1,401	1,338	78
NONE OR UNKNOWN	.....	92.2	92.0	95.8	91.9	91.8	94.9	91.9	91.8	95.3	91.9	91.9	92.1
HANDICAP PRESENT	.....	7.8	8.0	4.2	8.1	8.2	5.1	8.1	8.2	4.7	8.1	8.1	7.9
READING COMPREHENSION (AVERAGE GRADE LEVEL)	.....	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MATHEMATICS CONCEPTS (AVERAGE GRADE LEVEL)	.....	7.2	7.2	7.5	6.9	6.9	7.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PRIOR CONVICTIONS OR SUSTAINED PETITIONS	.....	1,641	1,546	95	1,869	1,791	78	1,472	1,409	63	1,379	1,316	63
NONE	.....	19.4	18.2	38.9	16.3	15.1	42.3	15.8	14.7	41.3	17.0	15.8	42.9
ONE THRU FOUR	.....	60.5	60.7	55.8	61.9	62.5	48.7	63.8	64.3	50.8	61.2	61.5	55.6
FIVE OR MORE	.....	20.2	21.1	5.3	21.8	22.4	9.0	20.4	21.0	7.9	21.8	22.7	1.6
PRIOR COMMITMENTS	.....	1,664	1,569	95	1,892	1,814	78	1,493	1,430	63	1,392	1,329	63
NONE	.....	40.3	38.4	72.6	39.1	37.8	69.2	36.1	34.8	66.7	37.5	36.0	69.8
ONE	.....	21.8	22.2	15.8	22.6	22.5	25.6	23.2	23.4	19.0	24.5	24.6	22.2
TWO	.....	20.4	21.2	6.3	19.5	20.1	3.8	22.0	22.7	4.8	20.4	21.1	6.3
THREE OR MORE	.....	17.5	18.2	5.3	18.8	19.6	1.3	18.7	19.1	9.5	17.6	18.4	1.6
RE LIGION	.....	1,323	1,246	77	1,498	1,431	67	1,180	1,121	59	1,091	1,047	44
CATHOLIC	.....	46.2	46.1	48.1	44.5	44.7	41.8	44.7	44.4	49.2	44.6	44.6	45.5
PROTESTANT	.....	44.4	44.4	45.5	46.8	46.9	44.8	45.4	45.2	49.2	44.1	44.1	43.2
OTHER	.....	9.4	9.6	6.5	8.7	8.5	13.4	9.9	10.3	1.7	11.3	11.3	11.4
PARENTS' MARITAL STATUS	.....	1,631	1,538	93	1,855	1,780	75	1,473	1,410	63	1,373	1,312	61
NEVER MARRIED	.....	28.6	28.8	25.8	31.3	31.3	32.0	32.7	32.8	31.7	31.1	31.1	31.1
PRESENTLY MARRIED	.....	23.5	23.2	28.0	19.6	19.3	26.7	19.3	19.3	19.0	20.1	19.6	31.1
NO LONGER MARRIED	.....	47.9	48.0	46.2	49.1	49.4	41.3	48.0	47.9	49.2	48.8	49.3	37.7

LENGTH OF STAY OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS* 2001

The average amount of time (length of stay) Youth Authority wards spent incarcerated prior to their release to parole in 2001 is presented in Tables 1 and 2. Table 3 displays the length of stay on parole prior to removal from parole.

Note: This report does not include wards who were discharged from Youth Authority jurisdiction without having been on parole. In 2001, there were 796 such cases.

The 2001 **overall** institutional length of stay was 28.3 months, a one month increase from 27.2 months in 2000.

The average length of stay for **first commitments only** was 34.6 months, an increase from the 2000 figure of 33.4 months. Tables 1 and 2 further delineate the institutional length of stay for first commitments by sex, ethnic group, age at parole release, primary commitment offense, and Youthful Offender Parole Board (YOPB) hearing category.

The average length of stay for parole violators re-released in 2001 was 12.5 months, down slightly from 12.6 months in 2000. The average length of stay for recommitments who were released in 2001 was 29.2 months, an increase from the figure of 28.5 months in 2000.

A multi-year comparison of the average length of stay on parole is presented in Table 3. From 18.5 months in 1983, the average amount of time parolees spent on parole increased to 19.5 months in 1986, then began decreasing until it reached a low of 15.3 months in 1990. It then began going up, and in 2001, the average length of stay on parole was 21.1 months, the highest in the past nineteen years.

* Does not include length-of-stay information for CDC cases housed in CYA facilities under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 1731.5(c).

INSTITUTIONAL LENGTH OF STAY OF YOUTH AUTHORITY COMMITMENTS

RELEASED TO PAROLE IN 2001

By Selected Characteristics and Court of Commitment

CHARACTERISTICS	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>JUVENILE COURT</u>		<u>CRIMINAL COURT</u>	
	NUMBER	AVERAGE	NUMBER	AVERAGE	NUMBER	AVERAGE
	PAROLED	MONTHS	PAROLED	MONTHS	PAROLED	MONTHS
TOTAL PAROLE RELEASES	2,482	28.3	2,385	28.1	97	32.4
FIRST COMMITMENT						
PAROLE RELEASES	1,735	34.6	1,664	34.4	71	39.2
Sex						
Males	1,623	34.8	1,560	34.6	63	38.9
Females	112	31.9	104	31.1	8	41.5
Ethnic Group						
White	295	30.5	289	30.3	6	37.3
Hispanic	878	34.3	845	34.2	33	36.7
African American	396	37.4	385	37.4	11	38.1
Asian	118	35.5	104	34.7	14	41.4
Other	48	39.9	41	38.2	7	50.0
Age at Parole						
16 and under	42	17.8	42	17.8	-	-
17	155	22.5	154	22.5	1	30.7
18	315	25.1	306	25.2	9	23.8
19	552	28.5	534	28.5	18	28.9
20	401	37.4	383	37.3	18	39.0
21 and over	270	63.6	245	64.7	25	52.7
Board Hearing Category						
Category 1	62	86.6	61	86.9	1	70.2
Category 2	125	55.3	105	55.6	20	53.5
Category 3	126	44.2	111	45.2	15	37.0
Category 4	540	35.6	513	35.7	27	33.5
Category 5	419	28.8	412	28.9	7	22.4
Category 6	427	24.3	426	24.3	1	27.8
Category 7	36	13.7	36	13.7	-	-
Type of Offense						
Misdemeanor	42	12.6	42	12.6	-	-
Felony	1,693	35.2	1,622	35.0	71	39.2
Parole Violator Releases*	696	12.5	-	-	-	-
Recommitment Releases*	51	29.2	-	-	-	-

*Information by committing court not available.

INSTITUTIONAL LENGTH OF STAY OF FIRST COMMITMENTS

RELEASED TO PAROLE IN 2001

By Primary Commitment Offense and Court

PRIMARY COMMITMENT OFFENSE	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>JUVENILE COURT</u>		<u>CRIMINAL COURT</u>	
	NUMBER PAROLED	AVERAGE MONTHS	NUMBER PAROLED	AVERAGE MONTHS	NUMBER PAROLED	AVERAGE MONTHS
TOTAL FIRST COMMITMENT						
PAROLE RELEASES	1,735	34.6	1,664	34.4	71	39.2
Murder 1st Degree	27	87.4	27	87.5	-	-
Murder 2nd Degree	32	86.1	32	86.1	-	-
Manslaughter	22	46.5	18	45.2	4	52.5
Robbery, Enhanced	147	39.4	133	39.6	14	37.2
Carjacking	40	44.7	35	45.4	5	40.2
Other Robbery Offenses	162	31.7	156	31.7	6	32.2
Assault to Murder	41	54.8	26	55.0	15	54.3
Aggravated Assault	314	35.9	298	36.2	16	30.8
Other Assault Offenses	125	26.6	121	26.6	4	26.2
Burglary First Degree	198	29.3	195	29.3	3	30.3
Other Burglary Offenses	92	23.4	92	23.4	-	-
Grand Theft	41	26.8	41	26.8	-	-
Auto Theft	119	23.6	118	23.6	1	27.8
Other Theft Offenses	52	23.8	52	23.8	-	-
Forcible Rape	28	62.2	27	62.8	1	45.3
Other Sex Offenses	48	50.1	48	50.1	-	-
Possession Hard Narcotic	28	27.1	28	27.1	-	-
Selling Hard Narcotic	10	34.8	10	34.8	-	-
Possession Marijuana	10	27.7	10	27.7	-	-
Selling Marijuana	5	25.9	5	25.9	-	-
Other Drug Offenses	41	25.4	41	25.9	-	-
Weapons	76	22.4	76	22.4	-	-
Arson	19	32.6	19	32.6	-	-
Extortion/Kidnapping	26	51.8	25	51.1	1	70.2
Miscellaneous Felony	25	27.8	24	28.4	1	13.0
Miscellaneous Misdemeanor	5	33.4	5	33.4	-	-
Escape Juvenile Facility	2	6.3	2	6.3	-	-

PAROLE LENGTH OF STAY
By Year and Type of Removal from Parole

CALENDAR YEAR	<u>TOTAL REMOVED</u>		<u>NON-VIOLATION DISCHARGES</u>		<u>REVOCATIONS</u>		<u>VIOLATION DISCHARGES</u>	
	NUMBER	AVERAGE MONTHS	NUMBER	AVERAGE MONTHS	NUMBER	AVERAGE MONTHS	NUMBER	AVERAGE MONTHS
1983	4,381	18.5	1,505	22.3	1,448	12.9	1,428	20.2
1984	4,212	18.8	1,495	22.7	1,436	13.4	1,281	20.4
1985	4,231	19.0	1,472	23.0	1,480	13.3	1,279	20.8
1986	3,941	19.5	1,307	24.4	1,634	14.4	1,000	21.7
1987	3,357	19.0	1,084	23.5	1,491	14.1	782	22.1
1988	2,721	17.7	935	22.4	1,105	12.3	681	20.1
1989	2,859	15.8	979	18.7	1,135	11.6	745	18.1
1990	3,277	15.3	1,070	18.5	1,346	11.4	861	17.2
1991	3,583	16.3	1,169	19.3	1,369	12.2	1,045	18.4
1992	3,188	17.1	1,070	20.4	1,202	12.3	916	19.5
1993	3,326	16.9	998	21.2	1,359	12.3	969	18.8
1994	3,317	17.5	989	21.6	1,487	13.0	841	20.4
1995	3,479	18.2	1,213	21.8	1,478	13.7	788	21.3
1996	3,451	19.2	1,384	23.1	1,268	13.5	799	21.5
1997	3,618	18.9	1,467	22.4	1,340	13.6	811	21.1
1998	3,542	19.3	1,511	22.0	1,204	14.7	827	21.0
1999	3,686	20.5	1,756	22.7	1,081	15.4	849	22.3
2000	3,021	20.1	1,191	22.8	1,080	15.3	750	22.7
2001	2,808	21.1	1,114	24.2	968	15.7	726	23.5

A COMPARISON OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY'S INSTITUTION AND PAROLE POPULATIONS 1992-2001

The following narrative and accompanying tables provide information on the characteristics of the Youth Authority's institution, camp and parole populations as of June 30 of each year, 1992 through 2001. The statistics reflect both CYA cases directly committed to the Youth Authority and Department of Corrections (CDC) cases housed in Youth Authority facilities pursuant to Section 1731.5(c) of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Under this section, which became effective January 1984, youth committed to the Department of Corrections can be ordered by the sentencing courts to be placed in Youth Authority facilities to serve at least part of their sentences.

The characteristics compared include sex, committing court, county of commitment, admission status, ethnicity, average age, and the following categories of primary commitment offense:

Violent Offenses: Homicide, robbery, all types of assaults, forcible rape, and kidnapping.

Property Offenses: Burglary, theft (including auto), forgery and check offenses, and arson.

Narcotic and Drug Offenses: All offenses related to narcotics and dangerous drugs.

Other Offenses: All offenses not specified above.

Please note: A report by this same name is available on the Youth Authority website that provides additional tables for the total population in the camps and for each of the ten regular institutions.

POPULATION

The institution population of 6,942 in 2001 reflects a *decrease* of 7 percent from the 2000 population of 7,482. This continues the downward trend beginning in 1997. Since the high of 10,122 in 1996, the institution population has decreased 31 percent.

The parole population of 4,432 in 2001 is 6 percent lower than in 2000, and 30 percent lower than its high in 1997.

SEX

Over the ten-year period, female offenders have been 3 to 4 percent of the institution population, but in 2001 was closer to 5 percent. Females have been 4 to 6 percent of the parole population during the same time period.

COURT OF COMMITMENT

Since 1992, the percentage of juvenile court commitments in the Youth Authority population has *increased* considerably — from 80 percent in 1992 to 96 percent in 2001.

Similarly, the percentage of juvenile court commitments on parole has steadily *increased* from 74 percent in 1992 to 95 percent in 2001.

COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

The largest proportion of the Youth Authority's institution population has consistently been from Southern California (especially Los Angeles County), although the proportion has decreased from 61 percent in 1992 to 54 percent in 2001.

The difference between the major sections of the State has been less marked for the parole population. In 2001, the comparison is 52 percent for Southern California, and 48 percent for Northern California.

PRIMARY COMMITMENT OFFENSE

The proportion of offenders institutionalized **primarily** for homicide, robbery, and other violent offenses *increased* from 60 percent in 1992 to a high of 65 percent in 1994 and 1995. However, as of 2001, it has returned to 60 percent. The proportion of offenders on parole for violent offenses has steadily *increased* from 47 percent in 1992 to 70 percent in 2001.

Those offenders institutionalized **primarily** for property offenses (burglary, theft, and arson) was 25 percent in 2001, about what it was in 1992. The proportion of property offenders on parole has *decreased* from 34 to 21 percent.

The proportion of the institution population committed **primarily** for narcotic and drug offenses *decreased* from 10 percent in 1992 to 4 percent in 2001. Those on parole who had been committed **primarily** for narcotic and drug offenses *decreased* from 14 percent in 1992 to 3 percent in 2001.

ADMISSION STATUS

The proportion of first commitments in the institution population has been as high as 86 percent (in 1993), but is currently 83 percent.

The proportion of first-time parolees in the parole population was 79 percent in 1992, and is currently 76 percent.

ETHNIC GROUP

The percentage of Whites in the institutions in 2001 is about what it was in 1992 (16 percent). The percentage of African Americans in the institutions dropped, from 36 percent in 1992 to a low of 28 percent in 1999. By 2001, the percentage had risen to 30 percent. There has been more of an upward trend in the proportion of Hispanics, from 41 percent in 1992 to a high of 47 percent in 2001. The percentage of Asians increased from 4 percent in 1992 to almost 6 percent in 1996, and has returned to 4 percent in 2001.

The proportion of Whites in the parole population dropped from 23 percent in 1992 to 14 percent in 2001, and African Americans from 35 percent in 1992 to 24 percent in 2001. The proportion of Hispanics *increased* from 35 percent in 1992 to 51 percent in 2001. The Asian parole population *increased* from 4 percent in 1992 to almost 8 percent in 2001.

AVERAGE AGE

Over the past ten years, 19 years has consistently been the average age of the institution population. The average age of the parole population has been approximately 21 years during the same time period.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY'S INSTITUTION POPULATION
(CYA and CDC CASES)
JUNE 30 EACH YEAR, 1992 - 2001
(Showing Percentages of Totals)

INSTITUTION POPULATION	JUNE 30									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
TOTAL	8,297	8,556	8,863	9,821	10,122	8,874	8,297	7,761	7,482	6,942
SEX										
Male	97.0	96.7	96.8	96.7	96.3	96.6	96.2	95.8	95.6	95.3
Female	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.7
COURT OF COMMITMENT										
Juvenile (CYA)	79.5	78.1	77.6	79.3	81.9	91.9	93.1	93.8	94.9	96.0
Criminal (CYA)	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.6	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.5	3.7	2.7
Criminal (CDC Cases)	14.8	16.1	16.2	15.1	13.5	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT										
Northern Region	38.9	39.4	42.3	43.6	44.0	44.1	44.6	45.5	46.1	45.8
Alameda	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.1
Butte	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Contra Costa	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.9
Fresno	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	5.7
Kern	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.3
Madera	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Monterey	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sacramento	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.2
San Francisco	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
San Joaquin	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
San Mateo	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6
Santa Clara	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.9
Stanislaus	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Tulare	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
35 Other Counties	7.2	7.4	8.4	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.8	9.8	11.3
Southern Region	61.1	60.6	57.7	56.4	56.0	55.9	55.4	54.5	53.9	54.2
Los Angeles	44.5	43.7	39.5	35.6	33.7	31.5	29.1	27.5	27.0	26.9
Orange	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.7	5.5	6.6	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.3
Riverside	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.9
San Bernardino	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.3	5.8	7.0	9.3
San Diego	4.5	4.0	5.4	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.2
Santa Barbara	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Ventura	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7
2 Other Counties	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3

(Continued)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY'S INSTITUTION POPULATION
(CYA and CDC CASES)

JUNE 30 EACH YEAR, 1992 - 2001

(Showing Percentages of Totals)

INSTITUTION POPULATION	JUNE 30									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
COMMITMENT OFFENSE										
Violent Offenses	59.7	63.8	65.2	65.0	64.9	64.0	63.7	62.6	60.9	59.5
Property Offenses	24.9	23.1	22.7	23.0	22.7	23.2	23.2	23.3	24.5	25.2
Narcotic & Drug Offenses	9.9	7.9	6.8	6.3	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4
Other Offenses	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.7	6.8	7.6	8.3	9.2	9.9	10.9
ADMISSION STATUS										
1st Commitment	84.8	85.6	83.8	82.1	83.8	81.8	80.9	83.0	83.4	83.4
1st Return	12.8	11.8	13.6	14.4	13.3	14.8	15.4	13.7	13.0	12.7
2nd Return	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.3
3rd Return or more	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
ETHNIC GROUP										
White	16.5	15.3	15.1	15.5	15.1	14.7	14.3	14.3	15.1	16.1
Hispanic	40.5	44.0	44.0	44.0	46.0	47.6	48.0	49.1	48.0	47.2
African American	35.9	33.3	32.5	31.8	30.1	29.4	29.2	28.4	29.4	29.9
Asian	4.2	4.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.5
Other	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.3
AVERAGE AGE (years)	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.4

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY'S PAROLE POPULATION
(CYA CASES*)
JUNE 30 EACH YEAR, 1992 - 2001
(Showing Percentages of Totals)

PAROLE POPULATION	JUNE 30									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
TOTAL	5,826	6,095	5,954	5,770	6,168	6,375	6,049	5,417	4,733	4,432
SEX										
Male	94.4	95.2	95.6	95.4	95.6	94.6	94.4	94.6	94.4	94.0
Female	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.0
COURT OF COMMITMENT										
Juvenile (CYA)	73.9	77.2	78.8	77.2	77.5	79.8	83.9	91.5	94.3	94.5
Criminal (CYA)	8.1	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.3	5.7	5.5
Criminal (CDC Cases)	18.0	15.6	14.5	16.1	15.9	13.7	10.1	2.3	-	-
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT										
Northern Region	48.0	47.0	44.9	45.7	48.2	48.7	48.1	47.8	47.0	47.5
Alameda	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.1
Butte	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Contra Costa	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5
Fresno	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.1	6.3	6.6	5.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Kern	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.6	3.8	3.9
Madera	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Monterey	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0
Sacramento	4.7	5.4	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1
San Francisco	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6
San Joaquin	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.3
San Mateo	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.4
Santa Clara	5.5	6.0	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.0
Stanislaus	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
Tulare	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8
35 Other Counties	9.3	9.2	8.3	9.0	9.6	10.4	10.5	9.9	9.7	9.3
Southern Region	52.0	53.0	55.1	54.3	51.8	51.3	51.9	52.2	53.0	52.5
Los Angeles	38.5	38.7	39.7	38.6	34.5	32.5	31.3	29.1	27.3	25.4
Orange	2.7	3.2	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.5	7.0	7.7	7.4
Riverside	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.6	4.1	5.3	5.5
San Bernardino	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.7	5.4
San Diego	3.3	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.1	6.0	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.3
Santa Barbara	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Ventura	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3
2 Other Counties	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3

*CDC cases were no longer paroled to the Youth Authority in FY1999/2000.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY'S PAROLE POPULATION
(CYA CASES*)

JUNE 30 EACH YEAR, 1992 - 2001

(Showing Percentages of Totals)

	<u>JUNE 30</u>									
PAROLE POPULATION	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
COMMITMENT OFFENSE										
Violent Offenses	47.2	50.5	54.8	59.5	61.4	61.5	64.8	67.1	69.2	69.5
Property Offenses	33.6	31.6	29.6	26.7	26.0	25.8	23.2	22.5	21.1	20.6
Narcotic & Drug Offenses	13.9	12.5	9.8	8.0	7.1	6.7	5.9	4.5	3.5	3.3
Other Offenses	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.6
PAROLE STATUS										
1st Parole	79.2	79.4	79.6	78.4	76.9	77.2	75.8	73.6	74.2	75.8
2nd Parole	17.6	17.4	17.5	18.1	19.2	18.8	20.2	21.5	20.9	19.5
3rd Parole or more	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.9	4.9	4.7
ETHNIC GROUP										
White	23.3	20.0	18.2	16.3	15.6	15.6	14.4	13.4	12.7	13.6
Hispanic	34.6	37.7	41.0	44.5	46.2	47.4	49.3	50.1	51.3	51.3
African American	35.1	34.4	32.9	30.1	28.5	27.5	26.2	26.3	25.0	24.1
Asian	4.2	5.0	5.2	6.0	6.7	6.3	6.7	6.8	7.5	7.6
Other	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
AVERAGE AGE (years)	20.9	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.4	21.5

*CDC cases were no longer paroled to the Youth Authority in FY1999/2000.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO CYA 1959-2001

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
<u>Total Admissions</u>	4,059	4,602	5,337	5,194	5,733	5,488	6,190	5,470	4,998	4,690	4,494
<u>Avg. Daily Population*</u>	4,279	4,811	5,609	6,010	6,478	6,698	6,778	6,447	6,502	6,490	6,323
<u>LOS for Parole Releases</u>			8.6	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.4	9.2	10.0	9.9
<u>Court</u>											
Juvenile	73.6%	72.8%	72.2%	72.0%	76.2%	76.0%	75.1%	75.5%	71.4%	67.5%	61.8%
Criminal	26.4%	27.2%	27.8%	28.0%	23.8%	24.0%	24.9%	24.5%	28.6%	32.5%	38.2%
<u>Sex</u>											
Male	86.0%	85.4%	86.7%	85.3%	85.3%	84.7%	84.2%	83.8%	84.4%	84.7%	85.9%
Female	14.0%	14.6%	13.3%	14.7%	14.7%	15.3%	15.8%	16.2%	15.6%	15.3%	14.1%
<u>Area of commitment</u>											
Northern Calif.	41.8%	39.2%	38.2%	38.8%	38.5%	36.5%	33.4%	30.6%	31.7%	32.4%	37.2%
San Francisco Bay Area	23.8%	21.2%	21.4%	21.2%	22.0%	21.3%	18.3%	16.4%	16.5%	15.7%	19.7%
Southern Calif.	58.2%	60.8%	61.8%	61.2%	61.5%	63.5%	66.6%	69.4%	68.3%	67.6%	62.8%
L.A. County	36.6%	38.4%	39.7%	38.3%	40.6%	41.8%	46.3%	47.5%	43.8%	39.6%	36.9%
<u>Offense</u>											
Violent	11.7%	12.6%	12.6%	12.2%	14.9%	14.7%	15.2%	15.5%	15.3%	17.9%	19.1%
Property	43.3%	42.9%	44.2%	47.8%	44.4%	42.4%	40.0%	39.1%	36.8%	33.4%	30.3%
Drug	6.0%	6.7%	4.5%	3.6%	4.0%	4.9%	5.7%	7.6%	13.2%	14.5%	18.8%
Other	39.0%	37.8%	38.7%	36.4%	36.7%	38.0%	39.1%	37.8%	34.7%	34.2%	31.8%
<u>Ethnicity</u>											
White	59.8%	59.8%	58.0%	56.2%	53.6%	53.9%	51.5%	52.8%	54.8%	56.9%	53.6%
Hispanic	19.5%	18.9%	18.4%	19.0%	18.4%	18.0%	18.6%	17.7%	17.1%	15.7%	16.7%
African American	18.3%	19.4%	22.3%	22.7%	26.1%	26.1%	27.9%	27.6%	26.0%	25.8%	27.9%
Asian	Note: Asians were included in the "Other" category until 1982.										
Other	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%
<u>Average age at adm.</u>	16.9	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.6

* Excludes Temp Detention

** Asians were included in the "Other" category until 1982.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO CYA 1959-2001

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>Total Admissions</u>	3,746	3,218	2,728	2,757	3,002	3,404	3,559	3,626	3,776	3,640
<u>Avg. Daily Population*</u>	5,915	5,105	4,196	4,208	4,537	4,602	4,432	4,003	4,405	4,924
<u>LOS for Parole Releases</u>	10.5	11.5	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3	12.0
<u>Court</u>										
Juvenile	58.9%	51.3%	53.6%	53.1%	50.9%	53.7%	49.3%	55.5%	58.2%	56.5%
Criminal	41.1%	48.7%	46.4%	46.9%	49.1%	46.3%	50.7%	44.5%	41.8%	43.5%
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	88.6%	89.5%	90.8%	91.9%	92.9%	94.7%	94.9%	95.3%	95.7%	95.8%
Female	11.4%	10.5%	9.2%	8.1%	7.1%	5.3%	5.1%	4.7%	4.3%	4.2%
<u>Area of commitment</u>										
Northern Calif.	40.1%	44.4%	46.3%	40.1%	40.4%	38.1%	42.0%	42.6%	41.4%	39.3%
San Francisco Bay Area	23.0%	24.5%	24.5%	20.5%	19.8%	21.0%	23.5%	23.6%	22.3%	21.0%
Southern Calif.	59.9%	55.6%	53.7%	59.9%	59.6%	61.9%	58.0%	57.4%	58.6%	60.7%
L.A. County	32.3%	29.8%	29.0%	35.7%	32.3%	33.5%	33.5%	35.3%	36.4%	41.3%
<u>Offense</u>										
Violent	21.2%	24.0%	28.0%	33.6%	39.2%	44.8%	44.3%	45.1%	46.3%	47.8%
Property	29.8%	34.1%	36.4%	36.4%	39.0%	39.2%	42.2%	45.3%	47.0%	46.2%
Drug	19.3%	18.8%	11.8%	9.4%	7.6%	4.5%	3.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%
Other	29.7%	23.1%	23.8%	20.6%	14.2%	11.5%	10.0%	7.1%	4.3%	3.6%
<u>Ethnicity</u>										
White	55.4%	52.0%	48.6%	44.6%	47.3%	40.7%	40.5%	39.3%	39.3%	35.3%
Hispanic	17.5%	19.0%	19.6%	18.8%	19.8%	21.4%	23.2%	25.6%	26.7%	28.4%
African American	24.8%	25.9%	29.3%	33.9%	30.1%	34.4%	33.7%	32.0%	31.7%	33.8%
Asian	Note: Asians were included in the "Other" category until 1982.									
Other	2.3%	3.1%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	3.5%	2.6%	3.1%	2.3%	2.5%
<u>Average age at adm.</u>	17.7	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.2	17.9	17.8	17.9

* Excludes Temp Detention

** Asians were included in the "Other" category until 1982.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO CYA 1959-2001

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<u>Total Admissions</u>	3,968	4,083	3,316	2,891	3,216	3,756	3,835	3,643	3,776	3,631
<u>Avg. Daily Population*</u>	5,179	5,699	5,810	5,869	6,081	6,638	7,680	8,448	8,812	8,394
<u>LOS for Parole Releases</u>	12.9	13.1	14.2	15.0	16.1	17.1	17.8	18.8	21.9	21.6
<u>Court</u>										
Juvenile	55.2%	53.1%	67.3%	77.2%	66.2%	58.9%	60.7%	66.9%	68.9%	66.7%
Criminal	44.8%	46.9%	32.7%	22.8%	33.8%	41.1%	39.3%	33.1%	31.1%	33.3%
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	96.1%	95.9%	95.2%	94.8%	95.7%	94.9%	95.4%	95.5%	95.6%	96.0%
Female	3.9%	4.1%	4.8%	5.2%	4.3%	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.0%
<u>Area of commitment</u>										
Northern Calif.	37.2%	38.2%	38.3%	40.1%	42.1%	45.2%	43.6%	43.7%	44.9%	47.0%
San Francisco Bay Area	19.0%	20.4%	19.0%	19.2%	20.1%	21.5%	21.0%	18.2%	17.7%	17.6%
Southern Calif.	62.8%	61.8%	61.7%	59.9%	57.9%	54.8%	56.4%	56.3%	55.1%	53.0%
L.A. County	42.2%	42.2%	44.6%	41.1%	45.1%	39.4%	42.4%	42.9%	42.0%	37.9%
<u>Offense</u>										
Violent	49.9%	49.1%	45.0%	42.1%	41.2%	39.8%	38.3%	35.2%	37.4%	41.0%
Property	43.5%	44.9%	47.5%	47.7%	46.5%	47.3%	44.2%	42.7%	38.2%	34.9%
Drug	2.3%	2.1%	2.7%	5.6%	5.6%	7.0%	12.0%	15.9%	18.4%	18.6%
Other	4.3%	3.9%	4.8%	4.6%	6.7%	5.9%	5.5%	6.2%	6.0%	5.5%
<u>Ethnicity</u>										
White	33.7%	31.9%	32.5%	31.1%	31.1%	34.4%	30.5%	27.7%	25.8%	22.9%
Hispanic	28.6%	27.5%	28.2%	30.8%	29.8%	29.9%	30.7%	32.4%	30.5%	33.6%
African American	35.4%	38.0%	36.7%	35.2%	36.0%	32.6%	34.2%	36.0%	39.0%	37.5%
Asian**			0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	1.8%	1.5%	2.4%	3.8%
Other	2.3%	2.6%	1.6%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	2.8%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
<u>Average age at adm.</u>	17.9	17.9	17.5	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.0	17.8	17.8	17.8

* Excludes Temp Detention

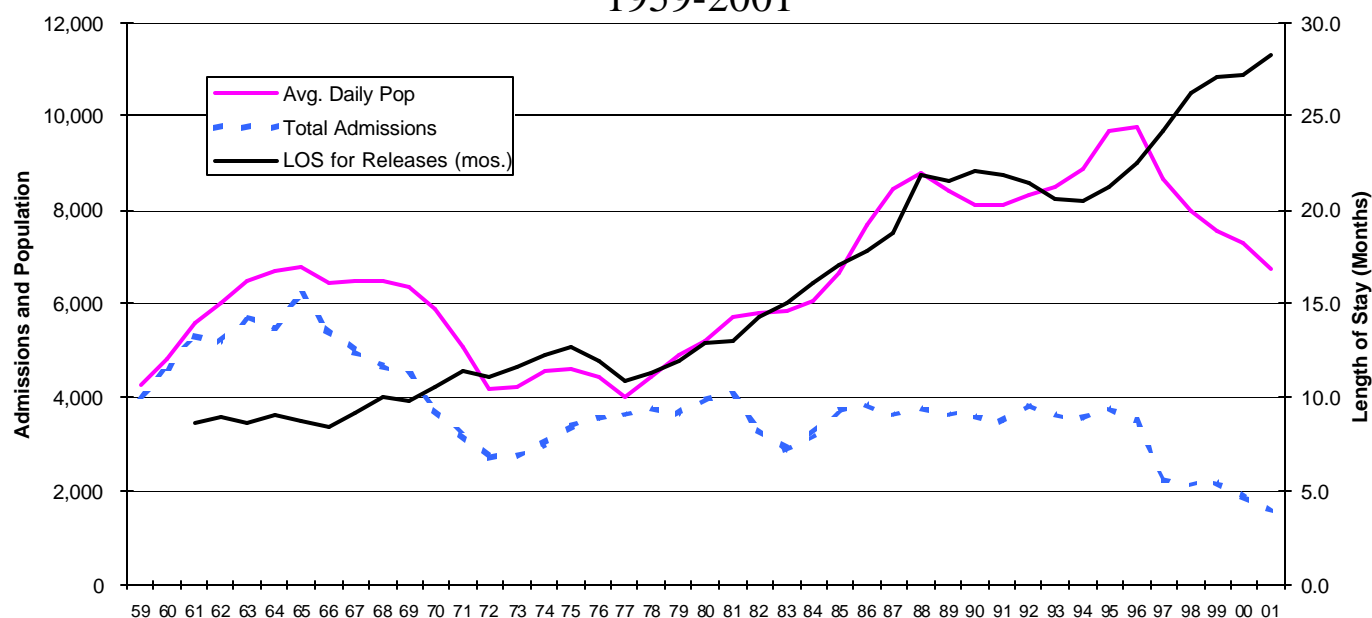
** Asians were included in the "Other" category until 1982.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO CYA 1959-2001

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<u>Total Admissions</u>	3,615	3,474	3,837	3,640	3,589	3,788	3,490	2,245	2,154	2,183	1,904	1,592
<u>Avg. Daily Population*</u>	8,096	8,098	8,310	8,499	8,868	9,674	9,772	8,655	7,991	7,556	7,303	6,727
<u>LOS for Parole Releases</u>	22.1	21.8	21.4	20.6	20.5	21.2	22.5	24.2	26.2	27.1	27.2	28.3
<u>Court</u>												
Juvenile	67.3%	70.9%	69.4%	67.9%	71.8%	75.6%	79.1%	86.5%	91.2%	93.1%	94.0%	94.6%
Criminal	32.7%	29.1%	30.6%	32.1%	28.2%	24.4%	20.9%	13.5%	8.8%	6.9%	6.0%	5.4%
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	96.3%	96.6%	96.8%	96.3%	96.6%	95.9%	95.5%	95.0%	95.7%	94.0%	95.1%	94.3%
Female	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%	3.7%	3.4%	4.1%	4.5%	5.0%	4.3%	6.0%	4.9%	5.7%
<u>Area of commitment</u>												
Northern Calif.	46.4%	44.1%	45.1%	45.7%	50.2%	49.7%	44.5%	42.7%	43.7%	43.8%	44.6%	41.6%
San Francisco Bay Area	19.0%	17.3%	18.1%	19.1%	18.7%	18.9%	17.9%	17.2%	18.4%	19.4%	19.6%	15.1%
Southern Calif.	53.6%	55.9%	54.9%	54.3%	49.8%	50.3%	55.5%	57.3%	56.3%	56.2%	55.4%	58.4%
L.A. County	37.0%	39.0%	39.1%	36.0%	27.4%	26.5%	29.6%	28.7%	26.1%	27.5%	27.0%	26.7%
<u>Offense</u>												
Violent	47.6%	51.3%	57.2%	59.0%	55.9%	55.3%	56.8%	59.5%	53.9%	51.1%	48.8%	48.4%
Property	32.5%	31.8%	28.4%	27.5%	30.2%	28.4%	28.8%	25.5%	28.5%	32.7%	31.4%	33.3%
Drug	15.0%	11.0%	9.1%	7.9%	6.9%	7.9%	6.0%	5.2%	7.1%	5.6%	6.6%	5.3%
Other	4.9%	5.9%	5.3%	5.6%	7.0%	8.4%	8.4%	9.8%	10.5%	10.6%	13.2%	13.1%
<u>Ethnicity</u>												
White	20.4%	18.4%	17.2%	15.2%	17.7%	16.4%	15.7%	14.8%	14.3%	15.5%	19.5%	18.8%
Hispanic	38.6%	40.9%	46.2%	46.4%	42.4%	47.1%	48.1%	49.0%	52.8%	48.9%	46.4%	50.9%
African American	34.3%	31.7%	29.0%	29.1%	29.5%	27.4%	26.9%	26.6%	24.2%	28.8%	28.5%	25.4%
Asian	4.0%	5.6%	5.1%	6.2%	7.0%	5.9%	6.1%	7.4%	5.4%	4.6%	3.7%	3.3%
Other	2.7%	3.4%	2.5%	3.1%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%	2.2%	3.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%
<u>Average age at adm.</u>	17.7	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.5	17.4	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.2

* Excludes Temp Detention

California Youth Authority Population Dynamics 1959-2001



This chart illustrates changes in average daily population, total admissions, and length of stay for Youth Authority wards from 1959 through 2001 (the same data may be found in the preceding table: “Characteristics of Admissions to the CYA 1959-2001”).

Interestingly, some figures have fluctuated from year to year, yet others have remained remarkably the same. Total first admissions were 4,059 in 1959 and have risen and fallen over the years, reaching a peak of 6,190 in 1965. The 1,592 first admissions in 2001 represents the low for this 43-year period.

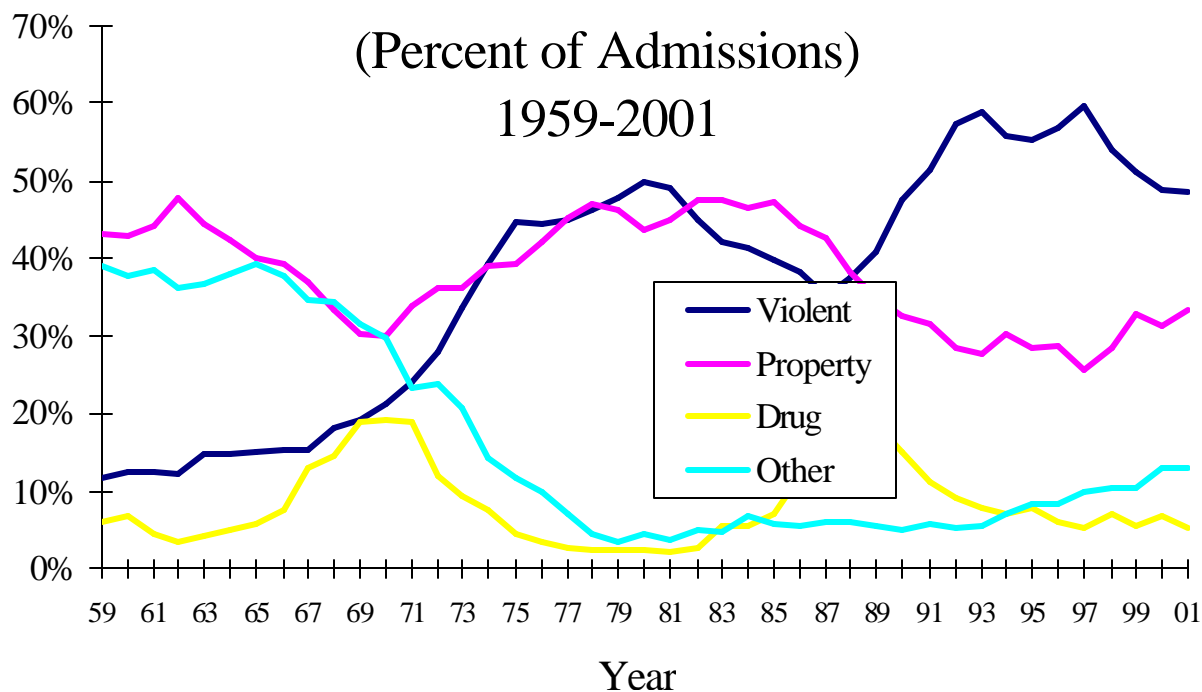
Average daily population has fluctuated also, although not as much as admissions. In 1959 the average daily population was 4,279. It reached a peak of 9,772 in 1996, but by 2001 had dropped to 6,727 (please note that average daily population figures are

different than the June 30 one-day counts presented elsewhere).

It is apparent that average daily population has dropped much more modestly than the drastically falling admission figures. The reason for this is that the increasing length of institutional stay has kept the population more stable than would otherwise be the case. For example, in 1961 (the first year for which we have this statistic) the average length of stay for parole releases was 9 months, first admissions totaled 5,337, and average daily population was 5,609. In contrast, the average length of stay for parole releases in 2001 was 28 months – an almost 20-month increase – which partly accounts for an average daily population of 6,727 in spite of the fact that total admissions had dropped to only 1,592.

California Youth Authority

Commitment Offenses of First Commitments (Percent of Admissions) 1959-2001



This chart illustrates the changes in percentage of first admissions for various types of commitment offenses from 1959 through 2001 (the same data may be found in the preceding table: "Characteristics of Admissions to the CYA 1959-2001"). The most obvious trend is the large increase in the proportion of violent offenders.

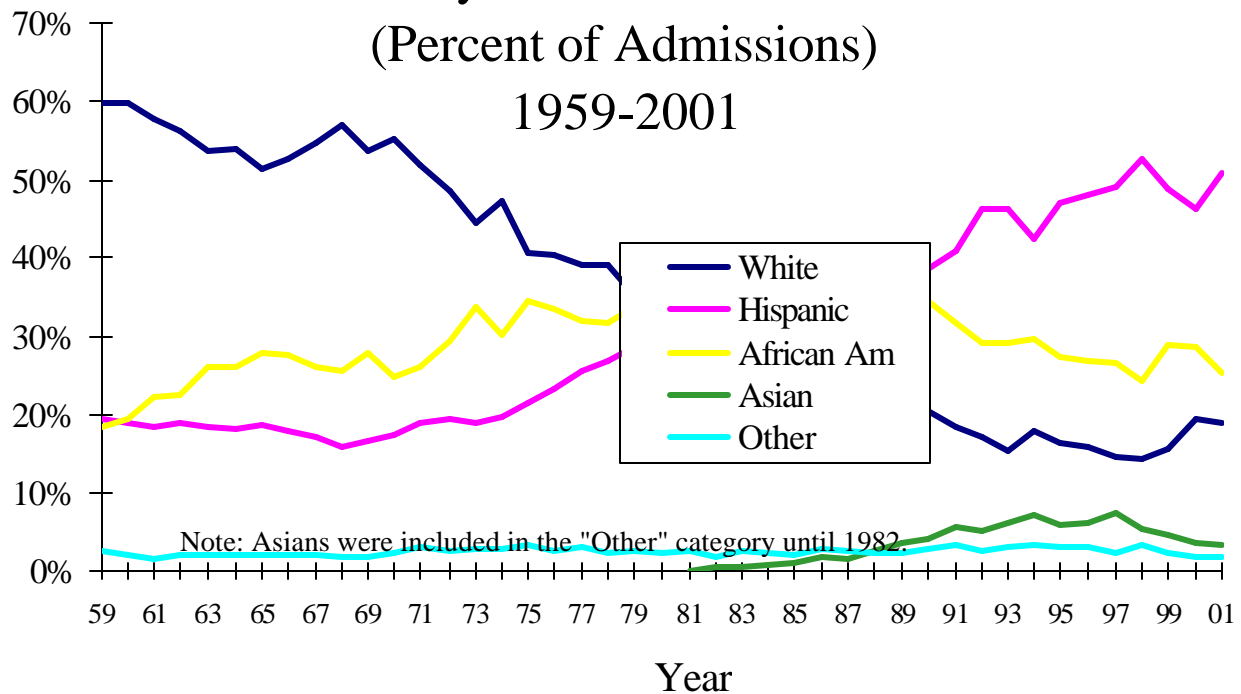
Between 1985 and 1997, as the proportion of violent offenders increased significantly, the percentage of property offenders decreased in an almost proportionate manner. This trend, however, has reversed in the last four years, with violent offenders making

up a decreasing percentage of new commitments.

Another apparent trend is the sharp decline in admissions under the "other" category during the early years of this period. This largely reflects the de-institutionalization movement that resulted in non-detention policies for status offenders.

Another clear trend is the spike of drug offender admissions to the CYA in the late 1980s. The proportion of wards committed for drug or other offenses, however, has remained relatively small and stable through the 90s.

California Youth Authority Ethnicity of First Commitments (Percent of Admissions) 1959-2001



The chart illustrates the changes in percentage of first admissions for various ethnic groups from 1959 through 2001 (the same data may be found in the preceding table: "Characteristics of Admissions to the CYA 1959-2001").

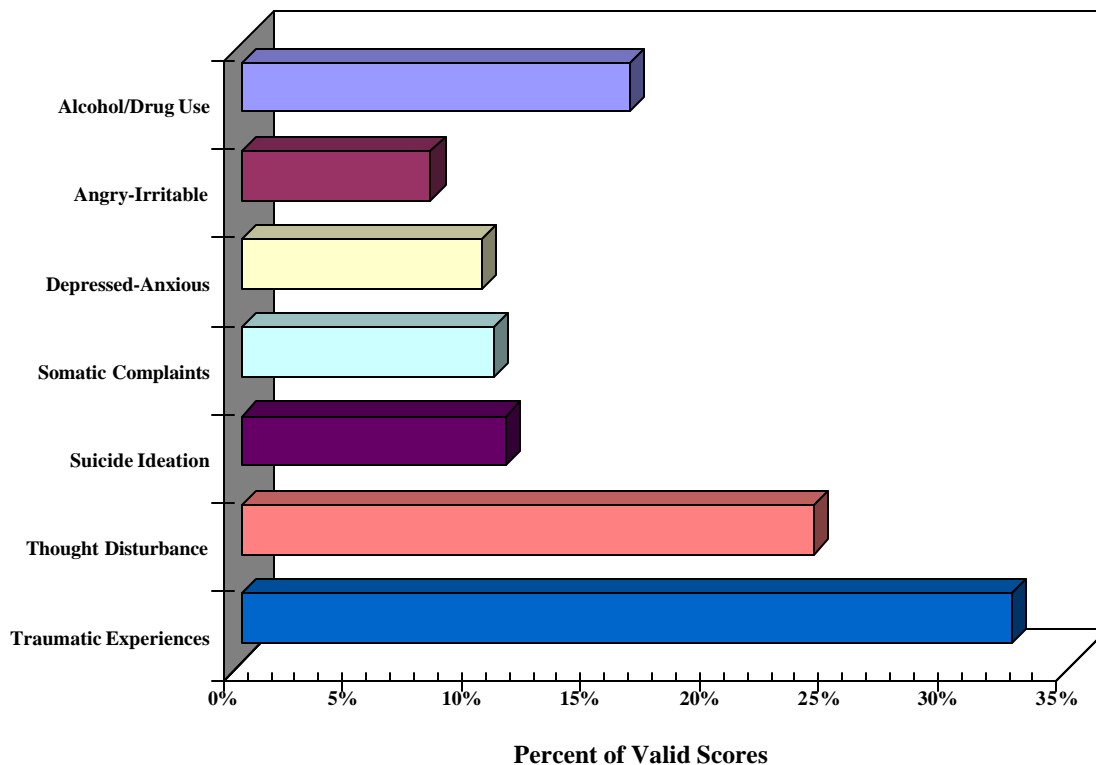
In 1959 whites comprised 60 percent of total Youth Authority first admissions. By 2001, however, their percent of total admissions had dropped to 20 percent. Hispanics, 20 percent of first admissions in

1959, comprised 51 percent of the total by 2001. The percentage of African Americans among first admissions rose from 18 percent to 25 percent during the same period.

In 1959 the category "other" comprised 2 percent of admissions. The "other" category included Asians until 1982. In that year the "other" category comprised 2 percent and Asians .5 percent. By 2001, the "other" category comprised 2 percent of admissions and Asian 3 percent.

Mental Health Treatment Needs of First Commitments in 2001

California Youth Authority
Percent of 2001 Admissions with Elevated Scores on MAYSI-2
Mental Health Problem Scales

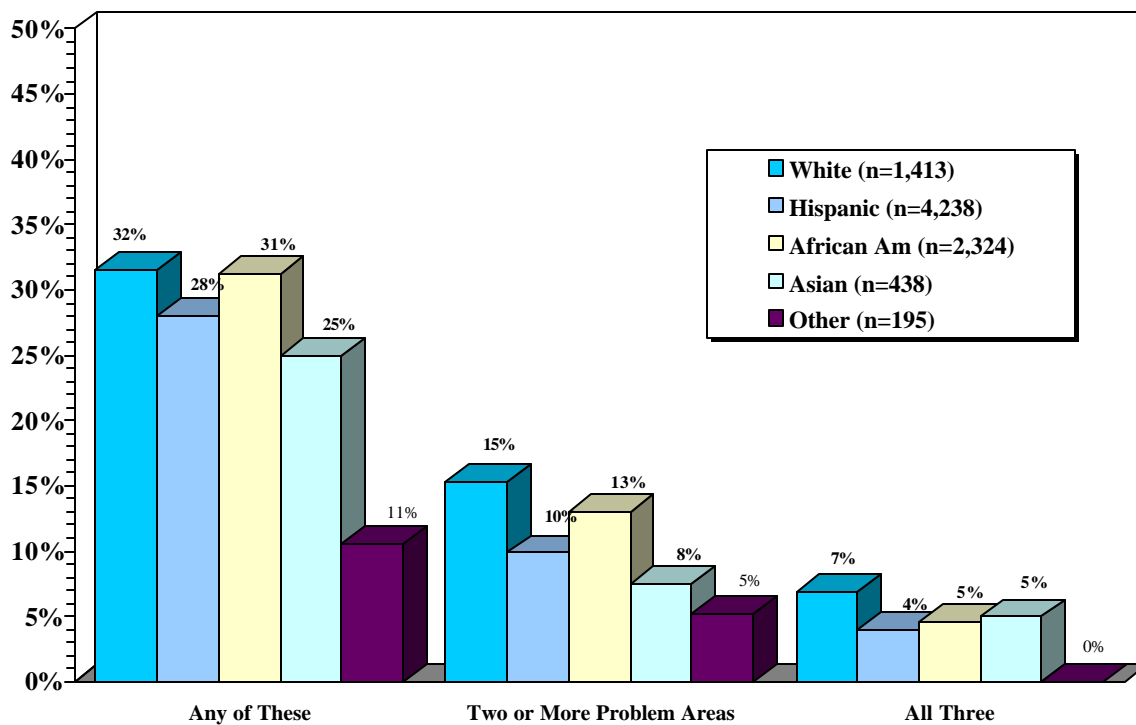


Since 1997, the CYA has used the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument, version 2 (MAYSI-2) to estimate mental health treatment needs in its population and to help identify wards who may require mental health services during the intake process. This instrument includes scales to measure potential mental health problems that may lead to self-destructive behavior, major difficulty coping with the CYA institutional environment, or an inability to benefit from CYA rehabilitative programming. They are not intended to identify individuals whose criminal behavior is caused by mental illness or psychological distur-

bance. The Alcohol/Drug Use scale of this instrument is not used because the battery includes a more comprehensive measure of substance abuse problems (the Drug Experience Questionnaire).

During 2001 1,232 new admissions to the CYA were assessed. Percentages of wards with elevated scores on various scales ranged between 10% and 20%. Elevated scores on the scale that measures distress related to past traumatic experiences, however, were found for nearly 40% of all wards. Among new admissions since January 2000, male and female scale scores have not differed statistically.

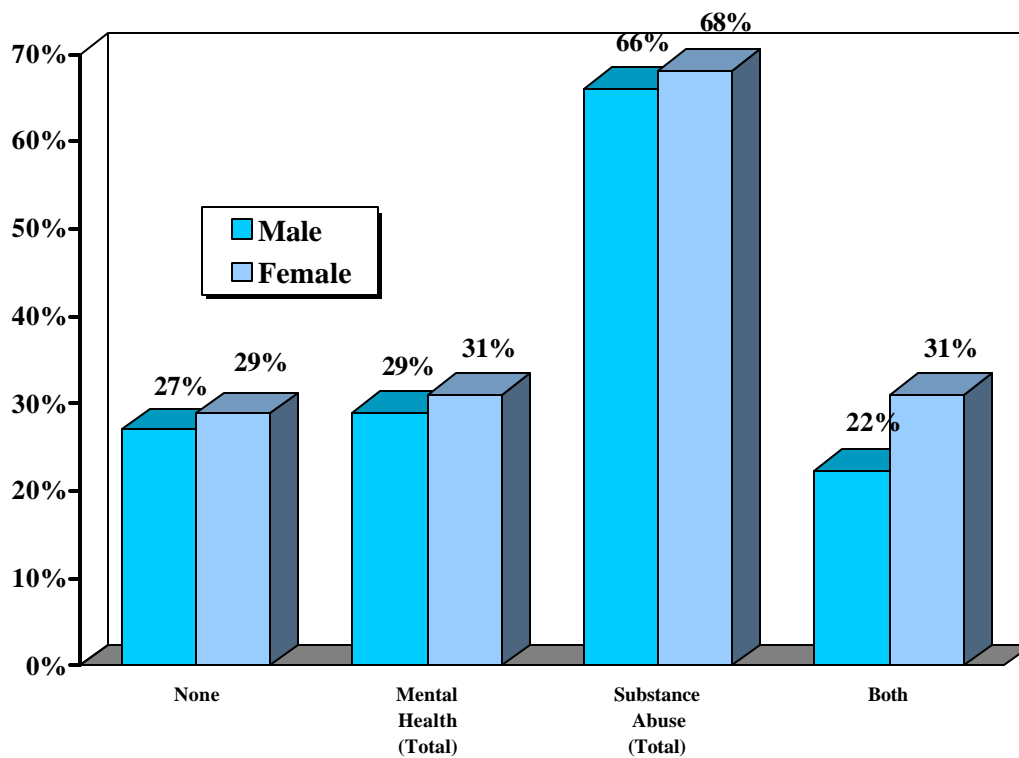
California Youth Authority
Percent of 2001 Admissions with Elevated Scale Scores
(Emotional Problems, Thought Problems, and Suicide Ideation)
By Ethnicity



Some statistically significant differences by ethnicity were found, however. While the overall percentage of wards with scores indicating any possible mental health problems did not differ, fewer Hispanic wards reported suicidal thoughts and behavior.

It is not known at this time whether these differences indicate actual differences in mental health status or differences in the ability of the TNA screening instruments to identify mental health problems for different ethnic groups.

California Youth Authority
Percent of 2001 Admissions with Elevated Mental Health
and/or Substance Abuse Scale Scores
By Gender



Treatment planning is complicated by the co-occurring problem of substance abuse among these wards. This graph shows the proportion with mental health treatment needs and substance abuse treatment needs.

Also shown are the percentage with neither problem indicated (27% of males and 29% of females) and the percentage with both problems (22% of males and 31% of females). Clearly, a large proportion of admissions to the CYA have either mental health problems or serious substance abuse problems.



Acknowledgements

The resurrection of the California Youth Authority Annual Report would have not been possible without the diligence and patient pursuit of Norman Skonovd, Ph.D., Research Manager II, with the California Youth Authority.

Mr. Skonovd not only served as advisor on the process, he also provided the necessary historical research and context, as well as fact-checking to ensure this report faithfully captured and characterized key moments in the CYA's 60-year history. In addition, with the considerable assistance of Rudy Haapanen, Chief of Research, as well as CYA Research Division staff, Mr. Skonovd was able to articulate and illustrate some of the more engaging and significant statistical information about the kinds of youthful offenders CYA has worked with over the years.

Finally, Mr. Skonovd provided a moral compass of sorts, arguing for the inclusion of historically rel-

evant conflicts that decades later, the present-day CYA struggles with in slightly different forms.

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George Kostyrko, Assistant Director,
Communications,
Nov 1, 2002.

